New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1571. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] in the very heart of the infected district. Yes, [illegible] is the celebrated region where the yellow [illegible] is reported to be holding his orgies, and it is [illegible], for my neighbors are all fled, [illegible] houses are closed; there are no troops of [illegible] in the street, and there are very few passers-by—only those traveling our side-walks [illegible] of their danger. Even our milkman [illegible]. So, I am reduced to a very primitive [illegible], rising to rise early, make fires, draw water, [illegible] to the grocery and bakery, and do [illegible], but our friend Katy is here at com[illegible] it is of no use to deny that it is the [illegible] possessed her, as the folks will [illegible]—although we who know all about it, think she has been only comfortably indisposed, and is but [illegible]. Of course, it has been impossible to procure a substitute. We did engage one, but just at the critical moment she was prevented from entering on the duties of her office by a headache!

Shall I give you the facts on which this panic is [illegible]? Six weeks ago an elderly woman, living in [illegible], in a house directly to the rear of that which I occupy, fell ill, and died after a few days. She was a professional nurse, and had been among the sick at [illegible], it is said. A daughter living with her [illegible] to her bed, and died almost as soon as her parent. Both were rather summarily buried—one funeral serving for both. Mark, now, no more mortality of a startling character occurs among us for four weeks after the incidents narrated.

Then, a Miss Shaw, resident at No. 18 Willow-place, a few doors to my right, was suddenly prostrated and died before she or any of her friends were at all prepared [illegible]. The case was no doubt [illegible], and was preceded by one symptom which is a prominent characteristic of yellow fever—vomiting. Her doctor pronounced it such, to the great surprise and dismay of her neighbors and relatives. Now, Miss S. had attempted to visit the deceased nurse during the precedent illness, but only entered the door, [illegible] on being admonished to do [illegible] under a shower of camphor spirits. Could she have been infected? Four weeks intervened between [illegible] and her own sickness and death. It is [illegible] a little child, a nephew to Miss [illegible], died of cholera infantum after about two [illegible], just before she was stricken, and that she and all the family were very much worn out and [illegible] by watching, grief and excitement. How much that had to do with her case, you can judge. [illegible] being terminated, the afflicted [illegible] from the scene of [illegible] calamity in sorrow and alarm.

The next case that has come to my knowledge is that of Mr. Ovens, residing a few doors further away. [illegible] but three days, as I am told, and must have been [illegible] by the hasty summons, for at night he thought himself better, and talked of re[illegible] next day, and next day it was all over with him, and the sexton had done his work. Miss Ovens, a daughter, followed, and pursued the same course with equal speed. I think she died on the third day, and the family precipitately quitted the place that had been so fatal, and, perhaps, had become hateful to them.

[illegible] with the last-mentioned cases, [illegible] died in [illegible]-street, near by me, both in [illegible], under circumstances very much re[illegible] those last narrated. Since then, I have heard of two cases in one house, in Furman-street. And here the list ends—at any rate, my knowledge [illegible].

It is notable, that the deaths are generally duplicate. [illegible] possible that sympathy and fright performed no inconsiderable part in the second terms of the series.

There was no general scattering until after Mr. Ovens's death. People were skeptical as to there being anything infectious or epidemic in the deaths that were occurring. But the balloon had been inflating, and now it broke its tether. Hacks and furniture carts were put in intense requisition, and whole families vamosed incontinently. Silence broods in Willow-place, and I expect soon to see stray cows [illegible] the herbage that will grow up among its cobble stones, if so, I shall try to cabbage a little genuine milk as a curiosity.

If the distemper has a local origin, and is dependent on miasms evolved in the neighborhood, then am I and my family liable to infection; but that I do not believe. If it has been communicated from person to person, then, perhaps, we shall henceforward be safe; for the houses about me are depopulated, and there is nobody for us to hob-nob with. Besides, every day diminishes the danger, I opine. The cool airs and crisp frosts of October will, doubtless, put a stop to the invasion, and restore the fugitives to their homes and accustomed serenity. I do not wish to be foolhardy, and should, without question, have joined the stampede but for sickness in the house, which might, for aught I know, be of the dreaded kind. If so, then we were already steeped in the evil, and could not escape it; and, by flying, might involve other people and other sections. So we stand our ground, and are vigilant.

I am happy to inform you that matters are no more desperate than I have set down. If they are, then am I in the bonds of ignorance in regard to them.

Yours, &c., FRANCIS HART.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

The Board met at 9 A. M. Present—Mayor HALL, presiding, and Aldermen BACKHOUSE, OAKLEY, WALSH, SHAW.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several nuisances were reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order for abatement made.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

GENTLEMEN: I have one case of yellow-fever to report, in High-street.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

APPLICATIONS.

Of brig Mary C. Haskell, from Cienfuegos, to lighten cargo of sugar and molasses. Laid on the table.

Of bark Mary Francis, from Buenos Ayres, to land hides at Atlantic Dock. Denied.

FIRES AGAIN.

The Mayor reported that there was no truth in the rumor that hides had been landed in the First Ward. Health Warden White had examined into the matter thoroughly. The story originated from the landing of [illegible] from Buenos Ayres, a healthy port.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Alderman WALSH moved that the Board continue [illegible] for an indefinite period. He offered this resolution because the excitement regarding the yellow fever rendered it inexpedient to adjourn tomorrow as had been previously agreed upon. Carried.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mayor HALL presented the following statement which was read and ordered on file:

For the purpose of allaying the excitement created by the fact that several persons in the lower part of the First Ward had died within a few days of yellow fever, [illegible] yesterday, in company with Mr. JOHN [illegible] and Health-Warden [illegible], all the dwellings in Furman-street, from Fulton to State streets; all in State-street, from the River to Hicks-street; all in Hicks, from State to Joralemon; all in Joralemon, from Hicks to the river; all in Willow-place, from Joralemon to State; all in Columbia, from Joralemon to State.

We found in Bach's buildings in Furman-street, [illegible], dead of bilious fever; Dr. [illegible] has been in attendance upon her about three weeks. At Mrs. KEARNEY's, No. 40 Furman-street, her daughter sick with what was supposed to be pleurisy—she had been so about five weeks. At widow DOUGHERTY's, foot of Orange, in Furman-street, JOHN KENNY, slight attack of fever; sent to Hospital. At No. [illegible], a boy about 10 years old, said by Dr. COLMAN to be sick with remitting fever. A child at Baxter's cottages, said by its mother to be sick with worm fever. At No. 21 Joralemon-street, Mrs. BARLOW has been sick about twelve days, reported yellow fever; she is still quite sick. At No. 21 Columbia-street, Mrs. HANLEY has been sick about three weeks with bilious fever; Dr. McPHAIL, attending.

No. 21 State-street, a lady very sick with consumption; No. 20 Willow-place, a lady with a severe attack of rheumatism.

At No. 18 Willow-place, CATHERINE MOORE sick about two weeks with bilious diarrhœa; sitting up and doing well.

No. 12 Willow-place, Mrs. MYERS sick with fever about ten days; sitting up and doing very well.

This examination has been made in the most care-ful manner, every dwelling in the district having been particularly examined except those vacated by the occupants, which has been the case in many instances.

The Board then adjourned.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I heard last evening of a case yellow-fever at No. 190 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Smith streets—one of the most cleanly and respectable portions of the city. This case has been under the charge of Dr. AYRES for three weeks past, and strange to say, has not yet been reported to the Brooklyn Board of Health! I fear there are many such cases, and the Board cannot be too vigilant in the matter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible], and 201 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

The President on his Trip to the North.

ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The President arrived in this city by the early train from Washington, this morning, and was received by the military and escorted to the Gilmore House, where he breakfasted with the Mayor, the members of the City Council, and deputations from the military. Subsequently, in obedience to the calls from the large concourse of people who had assembled around the hotel, he made a brief complimentary speech, returning his thanks for the kind reception he had received from the citizens of Baltimore.

At the conclusion of his speech the military formed in line, receiving him with a marching salute. They then escorted him to the cars. The reception was well managed and the military escort quite imposing. The marine and military officers of Washington came as far as Baltimore.

ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Mayor VAUX, Collector BROWN, Marshal WYNKOOP, and a number of the members of our City Council, received President PIERCE at Wilmington to-day. On the arrival of the train at Philadelphia, the President, with the Committee, took carriages, and drove rapidly to the Walnut-street wharf, and he there embarked by the boat for New-York at 5 o'clock. A crowd of some hundreds attended and witnessed his departure. The Military of this city were not out, but the Baltimore City Guards, under Capt. WARNER, accompanied the President here. The Committee accompanied Mr. PIERCE as far as Trenton.

INVITATION TO VISIT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution inviting the President to visit Boston, and proffering him the hospitalities of the city.

Rhode Island Republican and American State Conventions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated the following ticket for Electors:

Edwin W. Lawton, of Newport; Isaac Saunders, of Scituate; Wm. P. Bullock, of Providence; Wm. D. Brayton, of Warwick.

The American Convention nominated the same ticket.

Great Fire at Atlanta, Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Engine Dépôt of the various Railroads at Atlanta, in Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss, $100,000.

Two New Land Offices for Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The President has fixed the two new Land Offices for Minnesota as follows: For the Northwest District at Ojibwa, and for the Northeast District at Buchanan.

The Editor of the Charleston Mercury Killed in a Duel.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

W. R. TABER, Esq., editor of the Charleston Mercury, was killed yesterday afternoon, in a duel with EDWARD MAGRATH, on the third fire.

Gamblers Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The house No. 29 Howard-street, was entered last evening by a posse of police, who arrested seventy-eight persons engaged in "prop-shaking," and other varieties of gambling. WILLIAM H. MEAD, the keeper of the house, was among those arrested.

Stabbing Affray in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

An affray occurred in a boarding-house in South-street, to-day, growing out of a quarrel about an umbrella between two young men named DAVID KEAVIS and EDWARD SPENCER. KEAVIS was stabbed in the heart, dying five minutes afterwards.

Westchester County Fair.

Our friends in neighboring Westchester held their annual Agricultural Fair at White Plains during three days of last week, closing on Friday. The attendance throughout was large, especially on the last named day, when addresses were delivered by Mr. VAIL, of Mount Vernon, and Dr. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point. In some departments the specimens displayed were highly creditable, particularly in those of fruits and vegetables. Among the live stock, perhaps the horses took the lead, being quite up to the standard of such occasions. A pair of huge oxen, exhibited by Mr. MERRITT, of Harrison, attracted much attention from the fogy farmers of Middle and Northern Westchester, accustomed only to the comparatively puny cattle abounding in that section.

On the whole, this Fair has not proved very creditable to the agricultural community of Westchester. It is a common remark in the county that the fairs there of the past few years have deteriorated both as to the variety and quality of the specimens exhibited. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is certain that the selection of a permanent locality for holding the annual Fair has not exerted a favorable influence. The Westchester Fairs have been held at White Plains for the last five years, and each succeeding year has shown a visible falling off in their general character and in the interest felt by exhibitors. Until the managers adopt the practice of rotation, and respond to the claims of the large towns in the northern parts of the county, there is very little room for believing that Annual Fairs will hereafter greatly thrive in Westchester.

The United States Agricultural Exhibition.

The preparations for this grand exhibition, which is to take place in the city of Philadelphia, in October, commencing on the 7th, and continuing five days, are now nearly completed. The grounds within the inclosure embrace an area of about 40 acres, reaching nearly to the wire bridge on the north, and upon the south taking in the ravine and the old cemetery near the Fairmount bridge. Upon the east the fence runs along the high water line, taking in the River-road, and using up the former camping ground. A public road, thirty feet in width, will be left on the west of the inclosure between the latter and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sheds for the exhibition of cattle, horses, &c., nearly encircle the inclosure, while in the center the track for the trial of horses has been arranged. The ring is half a mile in circumference, and 40 feet wide, and near it there will be a stand erected that will accommodate eight thousand spectators. Some idea of the extent of the buildings to be erected may be formed from the fact that in addition to the tents and marquees over half a million feet of lumber will be required in putting up the temporary structures.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—We noticed about a week since, the arrival in the city of Prof. MOORE, of Iowa, on his way to South America, to make a scientific exploration of the Andean regions of Equador. We have now the pleasure to note the arrival of Prof. R. C. FRANCIS, of Keokuk, Iowa, who joins Prof. MOORE, and will go out with him on the same mission. They expect to start on the fifth of next month, and to be occupied in their investigations about eighteen months. In addition to their zoological researches, we are informed that they intend to make instrumental measurements and examinations of some of the mountains and volcanoes of the Andes, about which little is now accurately known. We anticipate very valuable and interesting results from their labors.—N. O. Delta, Sept. 21.

LOCKE NORTH, M. D., of Bristol, Conn., aged 45, died on the 10th of September, at Litchfield, Conn.

NEW-YORK CITY.

GOING TO THE FAIR.

The American Institute at the Crystal Palace.

Going to the Fair, now-a-days, is a very different thing from going to the Fair in the old time. Then the Fair was the grand episode of a country village, where the ingenuity put on exhibition was hardly equal to the curiosity that came to see. Those patent, self-acting, double and twisted labor-saving jimcracks, with which the Yankee brain of now-a-days is perpetually pregnant, were unknown. Monstrosities of nature—a six-tailed horse, a three-legged calf, or a "striped pig"—stood in the centre of attraction, under a pompous tent on the village green. These were flanked by peddlers' wagons, unfolding dazzling calicoes and laces to the rustic damsels, with pins, hosiery, crockery, tin-ware and ribbons; and these by portable shanties, under which beer and pop exhaled their inspirations,

"Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,
And news much older than their ale went round."

That Fair, like ours, opened in the Fall; but Farmer John began to speculate about it as he was cutting his hay in July. He speculated again, when his flails were beating "the triumphal march of Ceres through the land." And when the harvest was over, and he sat, at nightfall, by the bright kitchen fire over which the tea-kettle, hanging from the iron crane, was singing a lullaby to the day's toil, Farmer John speculated once more, and concluded by declaring that all the men-folks, and all the women-folks should go to the Fair to-morrow.

So to-morrow, farmer John deliberately thrusts his sunburnt face up through a clean, white cotton shirt; deliberately pulls on the stout boots that, once in every seven days, squeak, squeak, squeak, up the broad aisle of the church, where he takes his Sabbath rest; deliberately puts on his decent, snuff-colored suit; deliberately orders the bay mares to be harnessed; deliberately loads the long waggon with all his household, and deliberately trots off to the fair.

But when we go to the fair, we manage things very differently. We jump from the dinner table into a Broadway stage, suffer ourselves to be cheated by the driver on a sixpenny trade, and jump out at the Crystal Palace to see the fair of the American Institute.

We enter from the Sixth-avenue, and run plump upon a huge white bear, whose fierce eyes are flashing over the threshold! We are thankful to discover that it is not a "live critter," but only the old ubiquitous sign-post of a Broadway hatter! Alackaday! to what base uses has this Arctic Majesty come at last! We mark how the moths have run riot through his dense fur jacket since he came into this temperate zone. We quiz the sharpness of his claws, and the brevity of his tail—and pass on.

Turning to the left, we come upon a world of Yankee notions; patent labor-saving machines of every degree, from the point that bores out the core of an apple to the auger that bores a tunnel through the mountain. Here a crowd is collected about a smart Yankee who is explaining a "patent self-acting gate." You drive your team over an iron rod that crosses the road a few feet in advance of the gate, and immediately the pickets divide at the center of the gate, and fold away, like a fan, up against the posts. You pass through, drive over another iron rod, crossing the road in the rear of the gate, and down fall the pickets and the bars again, and you are shut in. This labor-saving puzzle would have been the death of Farmer John had he met it on the road to the fair.

Of course here is competition. Right alongside of this gate stands another Yankee with another gate, which is also a "patent self-acting." A spring is concealed under an elevated plank in the roadway, over which your wheels pass, and the gate flies wide open in a twinkling. You drive through, and over corresponding springs on the other side, and the gate flies back—slap, behind you.

A little further on we find (No. 1,230) a "machine for felling trees," and (No. 1,233) a "machine for sawing off logs," which would take Farmer John right down if he could survive the sight of them. The machine is planted against a tree; you turn a crank and out starts a long, insidious saw, which, as you turn, gnaws its irresistible course through a heart of oak that has braved the fiercest storms. The largest tree is sawed off level with the ground, by this little machine, worked by a single hand.

We also find in this section of the Palace a "self-acting farm well," which draws up the water, at your approach, empties it into a bucket, and, for aught we know, will carry it home for you, and pour it into the tea-kettle; a patent bee-hive, a cider mill, a sausage-meat cutter, which, on democratic principles, does its duty without distinction of persons; brick machines, threshing machines, sifting machines, plows, churns, ox-yokes, grindstones, a corn-cob cutter, a wheat cutter, a hay cutter, an apple parer, a road scraper, a horse rake, a seed drill, a cultivator, and everything else that will save farming labor, or squeeze a fortune out of the most sterile huckleberry pasture in all creation.

In the opposite section of the Palace, that is, on the left of the entrance, stands a beautiful chime of bells, from the foundry of JONES & HITCHCOCK, of Troy, N. Y.; and near by swings a ponderous bell, in the key of D, which weighs 3,193 pounds, and comes from the same foundry. We looked for the bell-ringer to strike this thunder-toned alarum, and, as we speculated upon its power, Poe's rhythmical melody of the fire-bells came to mind:

"Hark! the loud alarum bells—brazen bells!
What a tale of terror now their turbulency tells!
In the startled ear of night
How they scream out their affright!
How they clang and clash and roar,
What a horror they outpour
On the bosom of the palpitating air!"

In the centre aisle, astern of the polar bear, stands one of MENEELEY's bells, in the key of F sharp, on which the hours are struck by an "auld kirk hammer," moved by a handsome clock machinery standing in the rear of it. This bell weighs 2,659 pounds.

Passing through this section, we meet all styles and varieties of iron furniture—as bedsteads, lounges, chairs, tables, stands, umbrella racks, window sashes, posts, gates, and fences—but nothing new. Then we are requested to look at a patent double-acting door-hinge; at a patent short-winded door-spring; at a patent self-regulating wind-mill; and at sundry other patent, back-acting, self-adjusting, double-twisting, perpendicular-rotating gimcracks, whose ingenuity is pleasing, but whose utility is questionable. Then we come upon one of STEPHENSON's new omnibuses, glittering in gold and damask. It is labeled for the "Bowery," and is altogether too fine a carriage for the three-cent passengers. Near by we discover a variety of brightly varnished vehicles—buggies, wagons, carts, sleighs and cutters—but nothing peculiar; and further on we are requested not to touch sundry fire engines, which stand radiant in rosewood, lacquer, silver and gilt—apparently more ornamental than useful. To transfer the delicate brilliances of the rainbow to the flanks of a fire engine, is jumping from the sublime plump down into the ridiculous.

Adown either side of the central aisle stretches a range of statues and statuettes; some of them relics of the great exhibition, but most of them of no consequence whatever. Under the vast dome plays the fountain. Behind the fountain Gen. Washington is still trotting his mammoth horse, and before the fountain the beautiful Amazon still poises a spear at her crouching foe—all as in the days of the great exhibition. About the fountain is displayed a choice variety of fruits, particularly grapes, pears and apples. The largest display of this kind is made by a Boston firm, on whose tables we recognize several plates of fruit from the recent horticultural exhibition in the Music Hall at Boston.

In the northeast section of the Palace we came upon a dismal moor of stoves—cook-stoves, parlor stoves, heaters, furnaces, ranges, Franklins and air-tights of every style, capacity and pretension. This display attracts some attention from housekeepers, of whom we never yet knew one who was satisfied with the stove or range that is in her own kitchen. Cooking stoves and ranges always promise more than they perform, and though inventive skill is daily improving these machines, we predict that the day is not far distant when they will all be cast aside and every housekeeper will cook his meats and heat his house by Gas!

We were charmed by a gas cooking stove which we found in operation in the Fair. We appreciated its cleanliness and its economy. No more coal nor kindlings to buy—no more ashes to cart away—no more dirt, nor soot, nor dust. The kitchen is transformed into a parlor and the cook into a fine lady.

While in the kitchen, let us make a note of a "Grid-iron" which supports the broiling steak on numerous small points, instead of flat bars, and thus exposes the whole surface of the meat to the fire at the same instant. It is a simple improvement, with which we were much pleased.

In the opposite quarter of the Palace we find an extensive display of fine hardware, carpenter's tools, cutlery, breech-loading cannon, and ornamented iron castings, which are familiar to Broadway or Bowery promenaders, and seem to be displayed more for the purpose of advertising their owners, than for any newly developed quality which they possess.

We were much pleased with some "Patent Portable Houses"—cunning little domiciles, some twenty feet square at the base, and rising to three stories, tall and prim as a quaker; or spreading out in un-footed, frank and cheerful as the face of a laughing Dutchman. What nice things to carry off into the country for a Summer; where you may select your site in the pine woods or on the meadow, set up the little white house, join it and screw it tight, hang the green blinds and live at your ease in your own inn.

The machinery department of the Fair is all a chaos; so up stairs we go, and land in the old Picture Gallery. It is all trash. The walls are covered with gilt frames, which environ daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, talbotypes, cameotypes, photographs, and glittering daubs of many colors, each protesting the merits of their proprietors, the rival machine artists of Broadway and the Bowery. The gallery is now but a gaudy advertising shop, where vermillion and varnish vie with each other in criminating the fine arts. We get out of it as soon as we can, but not until we discover, in a corner, the omnipresent profile cutter of every Fair. He is the man with the sharp eye and the sharp scissors, who clips you out in black so dexterously, that you laugh at the likeness, and willingly throw down your shilling in exchange.

Passing on, we are attracted by a "Secretary Bedstead," nothing new, if we read GOLDSMITH's "Deserted Village" aright; where, in describing the old tavern, he tells us of

"The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day."

Next we meet mosquito nets of every [illegible]—mammoth squashes and fancy pumpkins, to say nothing of outrageous onions, carrots, potatoes and cabbages. Then we find India-rubber wares, toys and garments, which we have seen before; models of ships, quilts, diamonds, silver ware, a new "paging and numbering machine," which not only pages books at the rate of 1,000 impressions in an hour, but numbers checks and bank notes to perfection; then we reach a candy shop, where we will pause.

This Fair opened on the 23d of September, and is yet very incomplete. The vast spaces of the Palace are but half filled, and most of the objects now on exhibition do not possess any great claim as new or ingenious utilities. There is, however, reason to hope that the Fair will increase in interest, and our readers cannot spend an hour to better advantage than in wandering through its attractions, such as they are.

The Musical Automaton.

A musical automaton was privately exhibited to the members of the Press, and others, at the Apollo Rooms, yesterday. It is a very curious affair, full of springs and levers and queer contrivances, making the clarionet speak, and the cornet blow. It is the invention of M. VAN OECKELEN, a native of Holland, who has come hither to show what six or seven years of careful labor can accomplish. The figure is that of a troubadour, with cap and feather, and a huge clarionet in his grasp, which he fingers as naturally as possible. They screw him up in the back and set him going, and, when once set a-going, he goes for five minutes or so, without stopping. The manipulation of the keys by the fingers of the image is a remarkable instance of mechanical ingenuity. One set of levers operates the fingers of the right hand, and another the left, and still another turns the eyes, or rolls them up sentimentally, if one of the twenty tunes chances to be of the sentimental order. The automaton does his work handsomely, and makes a good bow.

Complaints Against our Brighton Artillery.

The Committee on Public Health, Alderman [illegible], President, met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a communication from residents in Hammersley-street, petitioning against the use of the dock at the foot of that street as a dumping ground for night soil. The complainants were notified of the meeting, and requested to attend, but they did not. They are indignant that their olfactories should be outraged every night by the long procession of night carts through their street. Alderman BRIGGS recommended more exercise. He is of the opinion that if the residents of that locality would take as much exercise as he does during the day, their eyes would not be opened by the sensitiveness of their noses at night.

The Gale.

Since Monday night it has been blowing a strong gale from the south-east to east, with heavy rain, but as yet we hear of no disasters to the shipping in port. There are at present a large fleet of outward-bound vessels anchored in the North River, but they all seem to have weathered the gale. Several cellars along the East and North Rivers were flooded, owing to the high tide we had yesterday morning.

The "Allen Musketeers," composed of a body of men usually occupied in manufacturing plows and other implements of peaceful husbandry, turned out nearly a hundred strong yesterday. From their fine military order, under Capt. PETRIE, as they kept step to SHELTON's music, and from their warlike appearance, we should judge they had reversed the Scripture prophecy, and beaten their plowshares into swords and their scythes into muskets. The company proceeded to Fort Lee, and, notwithstanding the rain, had a "good time." Their target showed what an enemy may expect even from agricultural men should our national rights be violated. The salute and military evolutions of the company in front of the TIMES office were very finely executed.

The trim little theatre now building for Miss LAURA KEENE, between Houston and Bleecker streets, and owned by Mr. TRIMBLE, will be completed about the 1st of November. The contract required it to be done by the middle of October, but that has been found impossible. The walls of the building, the rear of which is on Crosby-street and the entrance through an archway from Broadway, are nearly up, and the framework of the interior already in its place. The floor of the parquette will be some five feet below the curbstone.

Further subscriptions for the sufferers by Cholera in the Island of Madeira have been received, supposed to make the total collected therefor $1,585. Contributions will continue to be received by ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 5 New-street; GEORGE M. LEWIS, No. 61 Front-street; HAYWARD & WEST, No. 90 Wall-street; WILLIAM DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-street; JAMES W. HAYWARD, No. 50 Wall-street.

It strikes us that the Union Ferry Co. ought to have the cabin of their boats cleaned before 8 o'clock in the morning. At that time the boats are most crowded, and the damp wet floors have been the cause of more than one death. This is a perfect nuisance, particularly to ladies, and ought to be abolished. Swab up earlier.

It is JOHN C. DEVELIN who is a candidate for the nomination of Corporation Counsel, with Messrs. BUSTEED and SICKLES, and not DELAVAN, as was stated in some of the papers of yesterday.

Mr. GOTT, of Albany, has produced a bust of FREMONT that looks a good deal like the original.

Hon. MINER C. STORY died at his residence (London-terrace) yesterday.

It rained hard, yesterday, much of the day.

The Adams Bigamy Case Concluded at Last—Dismissal of the Defendant.

The charge of bigamy made, some time since, against Captain ALONZO W. ADAMS, and which has been pending before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was, yesterday, ended by the honorable discharge of the accused party.

On the case being called up the counsel for the prosecution moved that it be adjourned for three months longer. This was objected to by the defence, who stated that the previous adjournment was obtained on account of the absence of a witness whom the prosecution attempted to bribe; and in support of this assertion Mrs. ANNA SCHMIDT, of Ludlow-street, was called to the stand and testified as follows:

Anna Schmidt, of No. — Ludlow-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a married woman; my husband's name is Henry Schmidt; he peddles in the country; Mrs. Frazier came one time to my room when I was out to work, and my little girl came for me, and I went home; my husband was at home; Mrs. Frazier said to my husband he must come to the Court and swear, (this was the day before the trial,) and my husband said he would not swear false for $100,000; Mrs. Frazier then said that Mrs. Post would give him $250 if he would come to the Court and swear, of which Mrs. Frazier was to have $100, and the witness to have the remainder; Mrs. Frazier said to witness that it was a good deal of money; at this time the servant of Mrs. Post came in the room; the person now present (servant identified by witness); Mrs. Frazier wished my husband to swear that Mr. Adams was married to one Mosman, California. Deponent also testified to having first told Officer Robb of this affair of bribery. This statement was corroborated by the testimony of Officer Robb.

The motion for adjournment was then denied. Defence then moved for a dismissal of the case. The motion was granted, and the matter, we suppose, finally disposed of.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in the Chair. This being the monthly requisition day, the reading of these voluminous documents occupied some time. When the medical requisition for Bellevue Hospital came up,

Governor [illegible] expressed some surprise at the demand for 50 ounces of sulphate of quinine for the month. The Vice-President thought 200 [illegible] too many, observing that there was already a sufficient quantity at that establishment.

The Chairman said he intended to lessen their number.

Among the communications, was another detailing the escape of three prisoners from the Penitentiary.

The Warden of Bellevue Hospital writes to the Board thus: "We have now two cases of yellow fever—one male and one female. Dr. Rockwell was notified and saw the first case. He left a permit for quarantine. The men on board the steamboat plying in the place of the King Philip refused to take the case on board. Governor GUTHRIE left an order for the 'dead-boat' to take it last night. The weather is not fit to send the case in an open boat. The doctors say the exposure will be fatal. I wrote to Dr. Rockwell last night respecting this affair."

Dr. Rockwell recommended the removal by the boat. The President remarked that one of these cases was the one reported in the papers of the morning as coming from New-Haven. He seemed to think there was unnecessary excitement, and some doubt as to the real nature of such cases.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Number remaining week ending Sept. 27:

Bellevue Hospital	619
Lunatic Asylum	597
Almshouse	1,320
Penitentiary	498
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	10
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	267
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	44
Workhouse	537
Small-Pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	833
Randall's Island Hospital	208
City Prison	315
Second District Prison	9
Third District Prison	9
Colored Home	283
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	195
Total	5,922
Decrease	46
Number remaining Sept. 27, 1856	5,874
Admitted	1,044
Total	6,918
Died	27
Discharged	967
Sent to Penitentiary	96—1,090
Total	5,828

Man Shot—Strange Affair.

A man named JOHN CURREN was shot, between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, in Cedar-street, by some unknown man, dressed in the garb of a sailor. It appears that the man in sailor's attire went into the boarding-house of JOHN BRADY, No. 157 Cedar-street, and inquired the price of a night's lodging. He was told "three shillings." "That is too much," he replied; "I want to go to a cheaper place." Mr. BRADY directed him to another house near by, into which he went, but there being no room for him he left, accompanied by Mr. CURREN, who kindly volunteered to go with him to a place where he would be accommodated. He proceeded with his guide for some distance, when, suddenly turning upon Mr. CURREN, he discharged a pistol at him, the bullet taking effect in the abdomen. Mr. CURREN fell to the pavement, and the villain fled, and managed to make his escape.

Mr. CURREN was removed to the City Hospital. There are only faint hopes of his recovery.

Explosion—Two Men Injured.

A keg of combustible matter called "fuse," exploded about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in the blacksmith shop of PATRICK McDERMOTT, in Fifty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, damaging the building to some extent, and severely injuring the proprietor of the shop, and one of his workmen, named HENRY HILLS, both of whom were removed to Bellevue Hospital. McDERMOTT is not expected to recover.

A live baby, about three weeks old, was found, early Monday morning, on the stoop of Ex-Mayor KINGSLAND's residence, Fifth-avenue. The owner of it evidently intended it as a gift to that gentleman. He declined the honor, however, and the rejected present was given in charge of the Ten Governors.

The clipper brig E. S. Penny, Captain DAVIS, arrived on Saturday night from Malaga, after a short passage, with the first cargo of new fruit. This vessel has for two successive years brought the first cargo of new Malaga fruit to this market.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1126, 556, 626, 599, 460, 694, 1207, 945, 694, 508, 621, 668, 751, 671, 399, 1063, 330, 558, 803, 1213, 1230, 1063, 1112, 1383 to 1395, 1397 to 1410, 1412 to 1416, 1418 to 1429, 1431 to 1441, 1443 to 1454—all inclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 145, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great trotting match for $2,000, between Flora Temple, in harness, and Lancet, under the saddle; mile heats; best 3 in 5. TUESDAY, Sept. 30.—There was a large crowd in attendance, and they were amply repaid by witnessing a well-contested race, which in point of interest has rarely been equaled. Lancet was the favorite, $100 to $80. The amount of money which changed hands upon the result of this trot would seem almost fabulous. The course was very heavy and muddy, on account of the rain. The performance of a mile in two minutes and twenty-five and a half seconds, by Lancet, in the last heat, is an achievement unprecedented on the trotting turf. It proved the best on record. Lancet was not called upon to show his rapid style upon this occasion; for, although his competitor started upon each heat like an arrow from an archer's bow, it was of no avail, for, upon the back stretch in all three heats, he was in the lead, and maintained his position in gallant style, without an apparent effort; in fact, he won the race easily in three heats. Flora's owner offered to trot her against any horse in the world, 1, 2 or 3 mile heats to harness or wagons for $2,000. We should much like to see Lancet and Flora brought together, as they are at the present time the two champions. The following is a summary of the race:

Match, $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

S. McLAUGHLIN, b. g. Lancet, (to saddle)	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. Flora Temple, (to harness)	2	2	2

Time.	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.
Quarter	36	37½	36
Half mile	1:11½	1:14	1:12½
Mile	2:28	2:28	2:25½

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1856.—Match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF's b. g. Commodore	1	1	2	1
D. PIFFER's h. g. John Wands	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:44½, 2:48, 2:46, 2:48.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—MONDAY, Sept. 29.—Match $500; mile heats; best three in five.

H. WOODRUFF's g. g. Honest Peter (to sulkey)	2	2	1	1	1
D. PIFFER's r. m. Lady Riley (to wagon)	1	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:46, 2:45, 2:47, 2:46, 2:45.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—MONDAY, Sept. 29. Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. WHELAN, b. g. Jake Oakley	1	1	1
D. PIFFER, blk. m. Belle of Saratoga	2	2	2

Time 2:33½; 2:35; 2:36.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, Sept. 30. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

J. CONWAY's b. m. Lady Irvine .... Rec'd forfeit.
J. WHELPLEY, s. g. Sky Rocket .... Paid forfeit.

FASHION COURSE, NEWTOWN, L. I.—RUNNING—MONDAY, Sept. 29. Match $500, mile heats.

N. B. YOUNG's ch. m. Ellen [illegible] by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Priam, 6 years [illegible]
P. C. BUSH, ch. m. Rosalie [illegible]

Time [illegible].

Fatal Accident.

A man named JEREMIAH CUNNINGHAM, residing in Tiffany-place, South Brooklyn, tumbled down a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Common Council.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening, the following resolution was presented by Alderman [illegible], and adopted by the Board:

Resolved, [illegible] Company [illegible] Fulton-avenue [illegible] the city [illegible] graded.

Resolved, That in the [illegible] Company [illegible] the Company and the City. [illegible]

[illegible]

This Court will be in session [illegible] until and including Friday—Saturday for this day, Oct. 1.—Nos. 130 to 150.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dedication of the Theological Hall at New-Brunswick.

The Peter Hertzog Theological Hall, at New-Brunswick, was dedicated on Tuesday [illegible] last. A very large representation from all parts of the Church was present to share in the delight with which this desired occasion was brought. It was exceedingly pleasing to observe the deep and cordial interest manifested in behalf of this Seminary, and its new hall, by the population of New-Brunswick and all the surrounding congregation. Long before the appointed time of service, the roads leading to the city were thronged with people coming, [illegible], while each successive train of cars brought additional numbers. At 11 o'clock A. M. the chapel was densely filled, as also the front and side halls leading thereto. It is seldom that the eye rests upon an assembly more august and imposing in appearance than was there convened. Among the older clergy were Rev. Dr. PETER LABAGH, now the Patriarch of the Church, and the venerable WILLIAM BOGARDUS, who has recently laid aside the armor he has worn so well and so long; Dr. DE WITT, now the oldest surviving graduate of the Seminary, and Drs. TAYLOR, MESSLER, SCHENCK, and many others, with the dignified professors, loved and respected by all, and venerable women not a few.

Rev. Dr. VAN VRANKEN then gave out the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the Seminary choir with solemn and impressive effect. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Bergen, then led the audience in prayer, after which, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, Professor of Oriental Languages and Biblical Literature, proceeded to deliver the address. We shall make no attempt to give even a sketch of it, as any effort of the sort would be wholly inadequate to represent the fullness of its argument, the cogency of its style, or the earnest tone of religious faith which pervaded it. The Alumni, by vote, requested the Professor to furnish the address for publication, which, we trust, he will find no obstacle in granting.

The address was every way worthy of the occasion, and elicited, we believe, universal praise. Rev. Dr. DEWITT followed Dr. CAMPBELL in a short address, replete with touching historical allusions concerning the past condition of the Seminary. He observed that whatever doubts or embarrassments of opinion might have been entertained respecting the expediency of erecting the Hall, none could exist any longer. The providence of God had solved all doubts. Henceforth the Theological Hall would concentrate the undivided affections of the Church; and he trusted that it would become, in larger and larger measure, a fountain of blessing, not only to our own Church, but to the whole world. He then proceeded to dedicate the Hall—the entire audience rising and joining in the act.—Christian Intelligencer.

Fourth Ward Republican Club.

This Club will meet to-night at Washington Hall, when speeches will be made by J. L. [illegible], of New-York, and others. This Club was organized about a week ago, and now numbers over 100 members.

Republican Meeting.

The Hudson County Republican Association met at their head-quarters last evening; A. A. HARKING, Esq., presided. Speeches of a convincing character were made by Ex-Alderman A. H. WALLIS, Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH and Dr. HOUGH. There was a good attendance notwithstanding the rain. The Club will be addressed, on next Tuesday evening, by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esqs., of New-York.

The Burning of the Niagara.

CAPT. MILLER'S STATEMENT—THE BOAT SUNK AND THE CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 27.

CAPT. MILLER'S STATEMENT.

State of Wisconsin, County of [illegible].—Came before me, this 25th day of September, 1856, Capt. F. S. MILLER, of the steamboat Niagara, and being duly sworn, deposes and says: That I left Collingwood on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. The clerk informed me that he had on board 100 tons merchandise and passengers' baggage, 21 horses and several wagons, and about seventy-five cabin passengers. On arriving at Mackinac we took on six more; do not know the number of steerage and deck passengers; the weather was fresh, northerly; arrived at Mackinac on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock noon; left 30 minutes after 3 o'clock P. M., and arrived at Two Rivers about 12¼ o'clock A. M. the 24th inst.; on arriving there stopped at Manitowoc about 11¼ A. M., and landed some passengers and things; one or two got aboard at this place; left Manitowoc and arrived at Sheboygan, and landed 15 horses, some wagons, and quite a number of passengers, and some merchandise; left Sheboygan about 3½ o'clock P. M.; went to my state-room to lay down; was not called up, but on getting up discovered that the boat was on fire, and supposed it was about the stove-pipe, aft; I first met the second engineer, and told him to get the hose on to the pumps; then turned to go forward, and found the hall full of smoke; I went to the pilot house, gave a signal to the cook to put up; the boat was headed towards the shore; the engine then stopped; was about five miles from shore, and four to five miles from Port Washington; I left the pilot house; the first mate then came forward; I ordered him to get the axes and man the small boats and get them over; the mate replied that the stern boat was over and capsized; we then went to work and broke the state-room doors off and threw them overboard; I then went aft to the larboard side and kicked the doors off and threw them over, together with washstands, chairs, and everything I could get hold of; I remained aft as long as I could, then went below to the wheel, when I was taken off by the Traveller's boat, and taken on board. F. S. MILLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of September, 1856. M. M. WHEDON, J. P.

I, ARCHIBALD GILLIS, first mate on the above boat, hearing the above statement of Capt. MILLER read, believe the facts as set forth by him to be correct.

A. GILLIS.

The hulk of the Niagara floated about eight miles below Port Washington, and sunk within a mile and a half of the shore in between six and seven fathoms of water. The Arctic left Port Washington last evening at twenty minutes of 5 o'clock, and the general opinion then was that not over 60 passengers had been lost.

The Niagara was worth, it is supposed, about $75,000, and is, we believe, fully insured. Her cargo was a very valuable one, consisting mostly of merchandise, among which was 150 packages dry goods. It will prove a total loss.

LETTER FROM CAPT. MILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC: Since my arrival at Chicago, I have frequently been asked about an anonymous letter which was found by the steward in his office, after the Niagara left Collingwood on her last trip but one, and in order to give the whole matter to the public, I now write this communication.

The Green Bay boats, running between Collingwood and Green Bay, are, and could not be depended on, and therefore the passengers bound to Green Bay, were frequently obliged to take passage on the Chicago boats, but with the understanding that if they got off at Mackinac, that there would be two dollars and a half refunded to them on their delivering up their tickets to Green Bay—or, they would be landed at any port on the west shore of Lake Michigan, but no money refunded; this it appears created a great deal of dissatisfaction with those people who did not understand steamboat matters, and I have frequently been asked if we could not act as agents and forward them to the place to which they had paid to go. My answer has always been, that we were only paid servants, and had to go by instructions, &c., but as is usually the case in such matters, there would be a great deal of grumbling, and a supposition on the part of those grumbling, that it was the officers of the steamer who were trying to defraud them, and that it was intentional on the part of the whole line, but those who really understand the matter, of course never attached any blame to the Chicago line.

The trip before last, on leaving Collingwood, we had quite a number of those dissatisfied ones, and while laying at the dock the steward, Mr. CLARK, found in his room, on his desk, the following letter, and handed it to me:

LOOK OUT!—Save yourself, the boat will be burned tonight; everything is in readiness, we have made ample preparations to take care of ourselves.

(Signed) A PASSENGER.

I immediately called the engineer, Mr. LEONARD, into my room, showed him the letter, and also Capt. [illegible], of the lower lake steamer Prairie; when after a consultation, we concluded to set a strict watch, but yet, without showing any signs of alarm. My watchmen were constantly travelling around the boat, but saw nothing that would lead them to suspect any person. Every fear, therefore, died away, and we thought nothing further of the matter.

Now, I am confident that the boat did not take fire from the machinery, nor from the boilers, as every portion of her fire-hold was fire-proof. My opinion is, that the fire was started by some combustible material stowed under the deck, but the nature of which we were unable to tell, as packages frequently come so disguised that we cannot tell what they are; but it must have been something of that kind, from the fact that it enveloped the boat in flames almost immediately—and when first discovered, it was impossible to subdue it.

I cannot at present write more, as I am now on the eve of leaving the city to return to the wreck, nor do I think more is necessary. FRED. MILLER,

Late master steamer Niagara.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Quarrel between the Catholic Journals—[illegible]—Romance of a Lottery—[illegible]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856.

WRANGLES IN THE CHURCH.

A strange quarrel is going on at this moment in France between two sections of the Catholic Church. I should be wanting in duty if I omitted to mention this circumstance. The quarrel, which commenced in the columns of two journals, has extended to the bishops, the people, and even to the Court of Rome. [illegible] are drawn up in battle array. It would be a useless waste of time and words for me to trace out here the rise, progress and present state of this quarrel [illegible] of the holy and apostolic Church. But the object of the war begins to [illegible]. It is but an attempt to reduce France to a state of servitude to the Pope of Rome,—an attempt on one side and resistance on the other. From the most remote periods, even in the time of St. Louis, who lived and reigned during the [illegible], France has been sovereignly independent of the Pope, but now the party known as the [illegible] is [illegible] by a powerful conspiracy, which embraces a very large proportion of the Catholic power of the country, to reduce France to the condition of [illegible] Spain and Portugal, to a condition by which it will be technically known as a pays d'obédience; in good English, a subjugated country. The ultramontanes, or liberal party, defend the Gallican maxims which are as old as the French monarchy, and as firmly rooted as the liberal tendencies of the people. The independence of the temporal power is the essential principle of this party, and a war is now declared to eradicate this evil to its roots. In this dangerous game the two leading Catholic journals of the country have thrown their fortunes, the *Univers* for the ultramontanes, and *L'Ami de la Religion* for the Rome party, and at the end of it one or the other of them must cease to exist. At present the prospects of life of the *Univers* are in the ascendancy.

THE EMPEROR GROWING TIRED OF IT.

I have not failed to mention to you as they occur, [illegible] the absurdities of the legitimists and their chief, [illegible] the ultra-desperate efforts they make to keep up the dignity of the defunct BOURBONS. For two years the press has been allowed to discuss the chances and consequences of a fusion between the senior and the younger branches of the Bourbon family. They have been allowed to keep the public advised to a certain extent of the political and social movements of these families, and lately they have been indulged in a discussion whether the Count DE CHAMBORD intended (on his accession to power being understood, for he has no need of a flag at Frohsdorf) to unfurl the flag of his fathers—the immortal *fleur-de-lys* on a white ground.

By order of the Emperor the Minister of the Interior has just issued an order to all the prefects of police, with an injunction to bring the order to the notice of all the editors of journals, that, hereafter, no discussion whatever will be permitted in France, either on the subject of the fusion of the two branches of the family of Bourbon, or of the flag. The authorities remained silent until they had seen the "colors" of the various journals, and then finding the discussion [illegible] ordered its suppression.

A YOUNG LADY DRAWN IN A LOTTERY.

Nearly a year ago a young lady in France, named [illegible] VAN [illegible], conceived the singular idea of disposing of herself in marriage by means of a lottery. She was thirty years old, tired of a life of celibacy, and in despair at not finding a husband with enough means [illegible] to suit her views. She announced, therefore, that her handsome but rather mature person should be disposed of on the following terms: She created a lottery with five hundred shares of a thousand francs each. Subscribers were to present themselves in person, in order that she might decide on their acceptability as husbands. The subscribers of course were to be single men. The subscriptions were placed in the hands of a notary as fast as made, and the drawing was not to take place till all the shares were taken, that is, when the sum of half a million of francs was complete.

Not quite a year elapsed before the shares were all taken. The drawing recently took place in the office of the Notary who held the subscriptions and the money, in presence of two magistrates. A thousand numbers were placed in an urn, the subscribers being numbered in order as their names were inscribed. The urn was thoroughly shaken up, a blind hand was thrust in and No. 499 withdrawn. The happy individual who subscribed No. 499 was a Tunisian General, who had already occupied the public attention by his oriental caprices. But the lady was neither frightened at the turban, nor the beard, nor the religion, nor the harem of the happy barbarian, who hastened to marry her, and to pocket his five hundred thousand francs. The happy couple have left for Tunis, where they will reside.

LIFE AT WIESBADEN.

A friend who has been on the Rhine and just returned to Paris, relates a singular circumstance which occurred at Wiesbaden during his stay there. The event occurred in the gambling room of the Kursaal in the afternoon of Monday last, whilst a crowd of players surrounded a roulette table, watching with excited attention the chances of the game. The interest they took in the play prevented them from observing the movements of a gentleman who had been playing and lost, and who suddenly stepped aside from the crowd that surrounded the table. But suddenly everybody was startled by the detonation of a pistol, and turning round they saw the gentleman in question fall to the floor, only a few steps from them, bathed in blood, and dying. People rushed from all parts, but death was instantaneous. He was a middle-aged man, a Hollander, and wore in his button-hole a decoration of that country. He had but just arrived at Wiesbaden, and had lost his last bill of five florins, before committing the act of suicide. At the moment when this event occurred, and as if to render the scene more gloomy and frightful, a thunder storm was prevailing, the lightning flashed, the rain fell in torrents, and the room was dark. After the body was carried into another room, the players went back to the table and recommenced their game. An hour afterwards the storm was dissipated, and a band of music struck near by its gay music. Such is life at the watering places of Germany.

LITERARY AND THEATRICAL.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, after a short disappearance from public view, is again resuscitated. With his resuscitation he has galvanized the *Mousquetaire*, the *Journal de M. Alexandre Dumas*. Since the apparition of the *Dame aux Volubilis*, the journal scarcely respired enough to keep life in its body. M. DUMAS has returned and said to his journal: "*Lève-toi et marche!*" But will it "get up and march?" *Apropos* of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, his grand drama on which he has been some time engaged, "La Tour St. Jacques," is nearly finished, and is said to promise great things. As in the posthumous scenes of GERARD DE NERVAL, the principal character will be Nicolas Flamel. It will be a drama of the middle age, on the model of "La Tour de Nesle." His collaborator is XAVIER DE MONTEPIN. A journal in competition to *Charivari* is announced. It will be called *La Comédie*. The title promises. Five or six young men of the Quartier Latin are now about to bring out a new literary journal, entitled *Voltaire*. Another promising title; a little too promising, perhaps. Another new journal bears the doubtful title of *Personnalités*.

The Posthumous Memoirs of HENRY HEINE will soon be put to press. The Gymnase theatre has a series of new plays from the first authors, which will be brought out in course this Winter. "Le Verron de la Reine," by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, senior, is a comedy in three acts. "L'Argent," by DUMAS, junior, is a comedy in five acts. "L'Anneau de Fer," by M. [illegible], and another short piece by Madame GEORGE SAND, will be brought out during the Fall. It is said Mlle. SARAH FELIX, lately returned from New-York, will appear soon at the Théâtre Français, where the absence of her sister RACHEL, and the death of Madame ALLAN has left a blank in the [illegible] tragedy [illegible] Mlle. MADELEINE [illegible] fills these [illegible] for the present, but the labor is too great for a [illegible] talent. They talk, also, of the return of Madame PLESSY to this theatre. But, to tell the truth, when Mlle. RACHEL is absent from the Théâtre Français, it is only a burden on the Treasury of State, for the house is seldom over half full. RACHEL is at [illegible], and there is no talk of her entrance on the stage. [illegible] FANNY ELSSLER is in town, and her hair, it is said, is almost white. Some of her old companions at the Grand Opera—there are some "yet"—asked her if she could still dance. The once charming FANNY replied, "My friends, I have golden ornaments, but I do not [illegible] any more!"

The students who came forward and acknowledged the paternity of the address to the journals who took up the defence of Italy, and to which I [illegible] [illegible] was found to be the veritable signers of the document in question. It was [illegible] that the Government would punish [illegible] of one or more of their [illegible] the [illegible] to which they belong [illegible] with [illegible]

MALAKOFF.

BOMBASTES AT HOME.

Henry A. Wise Shrieking for Slavery and Disunion.

HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia, being called on lately in a public meeting at Richmond, made a speech, of which we find the following report in the *Herald*:

MR. PRESIDENT: If this was an ordinary political canvass—if we were not standing upon the very brink of the most terrible of revolutions—if I was not standing in the position that I am, charged with your trust, bound by your obligations, clothed with your power—not only responsible to my God, to my country and to myself, but officially bound by a judicial oath—I would delight, Sir, to address this assembly to-night. The ordinary topics I could calmly touch; the ordinary arguments, *pro* and *con*, as parties have contended heretofore, I could weigh calmly and not distrust myself; but I say to you, that as the Chief Magistrate of this State, I do not feel that I can anticipate coming events, which cast their shadows before them. None of the old issues disturb me in times like these—about old and State differences in mere party positions. There is a weight at this moment resting upon the minds of serious men, which is oppressive. You have heard of that past time which have tried men's souls. Times are coming, and are near upon us which will again try who are men, who are triflers, and who are traitors. [Enthusiastic cheers.] You, whose minds are occupied in the way of ordinary business, may talk and feel as usual about a Presidential election; you are not called on, as I am, to think and feel about nothing else but the business of the State, the safety of her people; and you may not see the dangers around as I do, because it is not so much your province as mine to look ahead and ask, "What is coming, and what shall be done for the Commonwealth?" though that, as patriots, is your concern as well as mine. But as for me, every moment, every hour almost—every hour, because the small hours are taken from sleep to think. I say every moment is occupied in reflecting what must the *Governor of Virginia* do in the coming contingency. I feel that it is no time to trifle with, no time to hesitate, and yet no time to rashly anticipate anything, or to say lightly what shall be done. Do not misunderstand me, Sir. Dreadful as these responsibilities are, let no man do me the injustice to suppose that I am, at a moment like this, skulking from this responsibility. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Do not suppose that I regret you have placed me where I may be called upon in this border State first to act. You may have found—and would to God you had found—a stronger man to lean upon; but such as I am, physically, mentally and morally, I thank God that I am where I am, and that I am with you, prepared for the worst. [Cheers.] I need your assistance, and every man needs that of his neighbor; but if the worst comes to the worst, and the thunder, and the lightning, and the storm must rage, I say I shall meet it without fear. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The terms are presented to us, and we have to choose those which are most favorable to our interests. Each party now in the field holds out certain terms, and the question with us is, which are we to accept? I say, if there is a conservative party left in the country—the only national, the only Union-loving party, whose flag waves and floats in every State of the confederacy—that party is the great Democratic Party. (Loud cheers.) On the one hand you have peace, safety, prosperity, progress, on, on, as we have been going for more than seventy years. But on the other hand, if this ground swell of fanaticism, not in the North alone, but in the South as well as in the North—for there is evidence that we have fanatics among us—if the evils of all the isms shall combine, and that which yesterday was the last is no longer the worst; but we have another present which is last and worst—it is all the isms, I say, combined in the superlative ism, which I denounce as demonism, shall prevail against Democracy, God knows the question fearfully arises, *what will we do?* To decide this will not depend upon one or two. This puts the argument of the election in its proper light; and whilst I feel the gloom of the responsible position in which I am placed, I may console myself, Sir, and I do, that I am but a humble State executive officer—that I will be but ministerial. *I shall have to obey orders—legislative orders, conventional orders.* I have more masters than one. Your organized legislative and judicial power may control me; but above all, that which is above legislative, judicial, and executive power—the constitutional power of the people—may control me. I am glad that I have these great instruments to defend me against the weight and pressure of the responsibility which is now so heavy, and may be so much greater in the future. About a year ago, or a little more, I warned you that that black, insidious, midnight order, which stalked this State with its dark lantern, and which deceived many honest-minded men, but none of its leaders—I warned you of the fact that Know-Nothingism would terminate in demonism to distract the South and to fuse in the North. I am not going to debate the question here to-night, *who is right or who is wrong*. God forbid that I should ever debate the question who is right or who is wrong, North or South, or which is the assailant of the other? Sir, if Mr. A. or B. should knock me down or spit in my face, I would as soon debate with him the question who began the quarrel? If you ask me whether the North is assailing the South or *vice versa*, I tell you there is one piece of inherent evidence that beats the record of evidence out of sight. I would not give one piece of inherent testimony, for all the intrinsic evidence in the world. Let me illustrate what I mean.

A party of twelve men are sworn to try the fact whether A. assaulted B., or B. assaulted A. There are no witnesses present, if you please, but the parties themselves. They are alone with each other on the highway; and from their own stories you learn that the subject matter of the controversy is a piece of property—a bank note, or anything else, which is owned and possessed by the one, and which the other desired to take away. Now, independent of all positive proof, which of the two, in the nature of the case, was to be the assailant—he who had the thing, or he who had it not? The possessor had only to remain at peace in order to continue in quiet possession. The assailant had to be him who had not the possession, and who desired to take it away from him who lawfully held it. Well, now, so it is with the North and the South. The South has property in slaves—a property known to the laws, a possession which is fortified by a quadruple tier of laws—federal constitution and federal statutes, State constitutions and State statutes—and it has rights belonging to that property equally recognized and fortified; and that property and those rights the North desires to abolish, to take away and to destroy. The South desires to be let alone—to be left in quiet, lawful possession; and the North is bent upon disturbing and destroying the quiet possession and enjoyment of that property. Which, in the nature of the case, is bound to be the assailant? He who has no other mode of success but aggression? What among wise and just men ought to be the verdict? Why, that the man with the bank note ought to be allowed safely to walk the highway with it in his pocket, and his lawful property ought not to tempt any one to assail him for its possession. [Cheers.] And the South ought to be let alone, and no power ought, without law and against law, to attempt to abolish and destroy its property in slaves. And the fact proves itself that the party which would abolish and destroy the property is necessarily the party which must assail the party which possesses it. Attempt not to abolish the legal rights and possessions, and there will be no war. But there is war, and the subject of controversy is property which is lawful in the one, and which the other would destroy; and the war itself, for such a cause, shows who is the assailant.

So stands the case as to who is in the wrong. You need not tell me, then, who voted for the Missouri Compromise or who voted against it. I know this about it, that *the Missouri restriction was the first proposition made that slave property should not be enjoyed*; that the compromise was, that it should not apply to the State of Missouri in particular, but that the restriction should apply to all territory north of the line of 36° 30', without an equivalent south of that line; that the restriction which assailed the rights of property without compensation was no compromise; that there was no constitutional power to press it, and that its repeal restores the Constitution as the true compact between the parties. [Cheers.] I know, moreover, Mr. President, that demonism is complaining, hypocritically, that the peaceful rights of property, and the peaceful settlements of the people upon the public lands of Kansas are assailed—a Territory not yet a sovereignty, but a mere creature of sovereignty, with no other guarantee of government than an organic act of Congress. While they complain that Border Ruffians are assailing persons and property in Kansas, Black Republican Ruffians are assailing persons and property every day and every hour, within the sacred limits of the sovereign State of Virginia, all along a line of nine hundred miles of her boundary and frontier. Virginia was sovereign before the Union began—she is one of the old thirteen original States, who, since Independence, have been the creators of sovereignties—who created sovereignties to be equal, not to be superior to themselves. She asks only for equality out of her limits, only for peace within her limits. [Enthusiastic cheers.] She has every guarantee of original right, of sovereignty, of constitutions and of laws; and yet a black power without her limits assumes to say, and does say, and persists in saying, that slave property shall not be peaceably and safely engaged within the limits which she reserved from her original vast proportions—that the Constitution and laws shall not reign anywhere in respect to these rights on the subject of Slavery.

You might as well own a thousand dollars floating on a chip on the Ohio River, as to own a slave worth a thousand dollars on the banks of that stream in the limits of Virginia. Is this to be borne much longer? If Kansas may complain of her wrongs, may Virginia not still more complain? If sympathy is roused for rights in the Territory [illegible] the alternative? [illegible] California, and hanging and banishing peaceable citizens, and imprisoning Supreme Judges, with incendiary revolution attempted in the popular branch of Congress, and for a time, aye, for a session of Congress successful, and within three votes of being finally successful, with the black knight, with [illegible] down, standing [illegible] the limits of Virginia and [illegible] tection of property and her safety in our limits. In this state of things, with these magazines ready to explode, with the burning plough-share under our feet, whilst the [illegible] of FILLMORE is waning, whilst the old Whig Party is dissolved, [illegible] two antagonists [illegible] when the [illegible] issue is Slavery or [illegible], FREMONT or BUCHANAN, Democracy or demonism—tell me whether the issues are not terrible for sober contemplation—to raise a black flag in sixteen States of the Union, over where there is a numerical majority of a people without a tie or association with the property to be protected, and, when it dares not raise its standard in the other fifteen States for fear of their penal laws? They are fearful issues; they are issues of peace or war—*of civil war, of blood*, disunion and death. [Tremendous cheers.] Sir, to tell me we should submit to the election of a Black Republican, under circumstances like these, whose election would be an open, overt proclamation of public war, is to tell me that Virginia and her fourteen sister Slave States are already subjugated and degraded—[cheers]—that the Southern people are without spirit and without purpose to defend the rights they know and dare not maintain. [Cheers.] When in Charlestown, Kanawha County, last year, I was told by the best authority that *that town was paying $60 a night to guard against the escape of fugitives from the salines of Kanawha*. Was ever a stamp tax like that? Yet such is the tax already levied by Black Republicanism upon us from without our borders and within our limits. What would be our burthens, if the whole Executive power of the Federal Government, great as it is, should be put into the hands of Black Republicanism, by a proscriptive sectionalism, for the very purpose of invading our property in our very homes, at the hazard of our lives? *Do sober, rational minds expect us to wait, and submit a moment, if the trust of that power shall be confided to demonism for such a purpose?* [Cheers.]

Should JOHN C. FREMONT be thus elected by Black Republicans, tell me, men who are jealous of your rights, would you dare trust him and his party, after the proclamations they have made, after the blood they have shed, after the losses and burdens they have already imposed? [Loud cheers.] *I know not what you will do, for we have enemies in our midst, whom it behooves us to guard against with no less vigilance than against those beyond our limits, and we have men who set themselves up for the only true conservatives, who are wolves in sheep's clothing—men who pretend to be for Fillmore, but who would throw up their caps if John C. Fremont were elected.* I do not hesitate to say that I believe *there are many voters in the State of Virginia ready to follow the leader of a party in this town, who made that execrable speech at the African Church, in his treason to his State, his kindred and his home, which he openly publishes.* [Cheers.] I wish he had been battling for FILLMORE alone; but *the effect of his blows is to tend to the election of Fremont.* FILLMORE is an angel of light compared to FREMONT. [Cheers.] God only knows what the real intent of the speech was, but I have no hesitation in saying, that I regard JOHN MINOR BOTTS as utterly heedless of the effect of that speech, whether it tends to elect FILLMORE or FREMONT, so Democracy would be defeated. *It is more a Fremont than it is a Fillmore speech.* I undertake to say to this agitator and disturber of our peace and unity among ourselves, that there is a Mayor in this city, a Commonwealth's Attorney, and a Grand Jury, and *he had better look to the clauses of the penal statutes of the code of Virginia, which impose fine and imprisonment for the offence of speaking, writing or publishing matter tending to impair the value of property in Slaves.* Draw up the indictment—summon a venire—read the statutes—introduce the offensive Wilmot Proviso speech made years ago in Powhattan, I believe, and his speech made here a few weeks ago in the African Church, a fit rostrum for its Black Republicanism. Give both in evidence to prove his confessions and the *quo animo* of guilt or innocence; and if he could not be convicted, it would be because he would avail himself of some technical and formal defence. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I speak more as a citizen—more as a slaveholder—more as a Southern man, feeling deeply on this subject, than as one learned in the technicalities of the law, when I say, that *if he has not violated the letter, he has violated the whole spirit of the laws for the protection of Slave property.* [Loud cheers.] He has furnished arguments and rallying cries to the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*; and he has raised a black flag in our very midst. A speech like this—an offence like this—cries to heaven against one who ought to have let his right hand forget its cunning, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth, before he uttered treason to the hearth and home of the mother who bore him. [Tremendous cheers.] Rousing at the call of the State, now when every loyal spirit is planning for the public good—when the bravest hands are raised to strike for Virginia, if meanly lurking in our midst one be found false to his trust, his honor and his home, who, scorning sanctions, human and divine, betrays his country and his State to her foes, and sells eternal honor for eternal shame, *justice then reddens into wrath, and demands the culprit for the great example, which will restore social order and reinstate the laws.* [Enthusiastic cheers.] The worst of traitors is the traitor to his native land. [Cheers.] He is—

A traitor to mankind, who in a cause
That down the course of time will fire the world,
Rides not upon the lightning of the sky
To save his country. [Tremendous cheers.]

I love the Union of the States better than any black Republican does. [Cheers.] I know of but one thing worse than disunion—but one, and that is dishonor. [Enthusiastic applause.] I have said it, and I repeat it a thousand times, it is with the Union of the States as it is with the union of matrimony—a good man, a good citizen, a good moralist, a good husband, a good father will bear anything, bear on, bear all, bear ever—all except one thing. The moment his honor is touched by a pin's point, he will burst the bonds of union as the burning withes were bursted by the vigorous limbs of the yet unshorn Nazarite. [Tremendous cheers.] I believe, and here proclaim it to you in the Capitol of the State over which I am constituted Governor, that the most conservative, the most patriotic thing that you can do to preserve this Union, with all its blessings—and they are immeasurable and innumerable—is, to convince, in some stern, strong form of expression—soberly, seriously, calmly, with the purpose of men who know their rights and dare maintain them—convince these Northern demons and the traitors in your midst that you will not bear dishonor; that you will not submit to be subdued; that you will not submit to be degraded by being provincialized. [Enthusiastic applause.] Convince them of this and your property is safe, your peace is safe, your country is safe. [Cheers.] How will you convince them? *I am waiting for your orders.* [Loud cheers.] *I want you to ask yourselves first, what you will do.* If BUCHANAN is elected President of the United States, there will be no aggression upon us by the Government, and you will have nothing to do. You have only to go on and keep the peace. Sit still under your own vine and fig tree, and all will remain happy and united, and your blessings—so far as Government protection and executive action are concerned—will be left unmarred. At all events we shall have a respite. [Enthusiastic applause.] But the fearful alternative is, what will you do if the Black Republican candidate is elected? If BUCHANAN is not to be elected, God grant that FILLMORE, as he is a man of patriotism and principle—for I take great pleasure in testifying to his being a good man, though on the subject of Slavery an abolitionist, as I know him to be, from nearly eleven years' service with him in Congress—I say God grant that he may be elected if BUCHANAN is not. But, Sir, he is out of sight in this race. He will serve to distract and divide neighbor from neighbor in the South, and to fuse foes in the North. His name will serve to shield some bad men who really do not mean an honest, *bona fide* support to him. [Loud cheers.] It will serve to keep off some good men and divide them from the Democracy, though I am glad to see that the best of them are beginning to concede that Democracy is the only hope of safety. But, if FREMONT is elected, is it a wrong, they will ask, that one man is elected instead of another? Never will we say that that is a wrong. FREMONT is nothing. [Cheers.] He is less than nothing in my estimation. [Enthusiastic cheering.] He is but a mere personation of Black Republicanism, the bearer of the black flag. [Cheers.] The question will not be, shall FREMONT reign over you and me? but it will be, shall the black flag be erected, shall the higher law be executed by the President of the United States over the reign of the Constitution and the laws? Shall property be invaded with impunity? Yes, you will find hundreds that will say—*they begin already to say*, "Oh! wait!—wait for some overt act—wait for him to do some wrong!" Tell me, will any person entertaining feelings of self-respect, having the spirit and courage of a man, wait to prepare for war while its clouds is in the horizon until after the declaration of war is made? *Tell me, if the hoisting of the Black Republican flag in the hands of an adventurer, born illegitimately in a neighboring State, if not ill-begotten in this very city—tell me, if the hoisting of the black flag over you by a Frenchman's bastard, while the arms of civil war are already clashing, is not to be deemed an overt act and declaration of war?* Well, Sir, you will not only hear the cry, wait, wait, and that, too, in the sacred name of the Union—that can only be saved by action now—they will say wait, wait, wait, not only in the sacred name of conservatism, which they are crushing; but they will go further. My friend (Mr. SCOTT) asked this evening what Southern man would dare take office under FREMONT? *I tell him man after man—I can lay my finger upon them—that will say, "Oh! you will allow us to take office, because we will go in to protect your rights!" They will have us to wait that they may have the privilege of holding office.* If you submit to the election of FREMONT, you will prove what SEWARD and BURLINGAME have said, to be true—that the South cannot be kicked out of the Union. There will be no limit to aggression. In this state of things what do we see? The farce of legerdemain played by parties, pretending to be opposed to each other, every day, at every Convention, and every meeting of the people—pretending to quarrel and then fusing—those that style themselves the "other" party, and the Know-Nothings calling themselves the "t'other" party. [Laughter and cheers.] The Whigs hold a convention, and you see it full of Know-Nothings; and the Know-Nothings hold a convention, and you see it full of Whigs; and they claim to be the "other" party or the "t'other" party, according to the circumstances, while they are all fusing in the North and dissolving in the South. How long are you Southern people to be [illegible] by this sort of legerdemain? I believe, [illegible] I believe, that the God of nations has an eye on the destinies of this land, and that the eyes of the people will be opened before the day of election, and that they will not be allowed to strike the blows of blind giants upon the Constitution, and thereby involve all in one indiscriminate ruin. [Loud cheers.] I hope and trust in God that we shall be saved from such a calamity. [Cheers.] He is a deadly enemy to his country—he is a [illegible]; he is a demon; he is guilty of the sin of Cain, he is the worst of murderers—traitors, who would, without sufficient cause, light the flames of civil war. But,

Rather than wear dishonored chains,
Or follow captives at the trophied car,
Give us again the wildness of our [illegible]
And the [illegible] of [illegible]

[Tremendous cheers.] I would prefer peace. I would vote for peace—peace and Union. [Cheers.] Look up to heaven, Sir, turning look down upon the earth of our native land, and ask yourselves, tell yourselves the answer to the question, which is everlastingly occurring to me—what will you do if this proclamation of war is made? Do you ask me what I will do? *I say to you that I reserve my answer for the present.* Considering the question deliberately, calmly, and being well fortified in the thought, I deliberately say to you that *I will do whatever you will tell me to do* [illegible] I am making no threats. I will remember the oath I have taken to preserve the Constitution and defend the right of the people—I will fight for them, if I must fight, to save, not to destroy. [Enthusiastic applause.] War is a terrible thing, and we all have to remember that if it begins, it will not only be the North against the South; it will be a civil war of neighborhoods for liberty against despotism—for right against power. [Cheers.] Our enemies will remember that if they have a minority in Virginia, we have a minority in New-England, New-York and Ohio, and everywhere North. If they have their fifty or sixty thousand left them in the State of Virginia, in every Northern State we have hundreds of thousands of arms that are with us. [Tremendous cheers.] You have more than your own power at home. *The saddest reflection to me is, that in such a crisis there will be found many traitors among us. But if we may have enough to do with these few at home, the Black Republicans have enough to do with the thousands that are still left to the Northern States, to battle for the Union and the rights of all.* [Tremendous cheers.] Virginia has not depopulated herself without some return of the bread she has cast on the waters. There is many a heart in every State in the Union that has gone from the home of a Virginia family; many an arm that was conceived in the womb of a Virgina mother that will, when the dogs of war are let slip, be raised in vindication of her rights. [Loud cheers.] *We have friends across the water*, too, as well as foes, who will cry havoc in such a war. [Cheers.] What they consider our very weakness we will prove to be our strength. With a proper knowledge of military discipline, I will prove that our faithful slaves can and will repel the Black Republicans, and their traitorous allies, who may invade us.

These remarks were hailed with vociferous cheers.

The meeting then separated, it being within a few minutes of 12 o'clock.

Important Kansas Revelations.

THE KANSAS EXPEDITION FITTED OUT AT WEST POINT, MO.—A FULL HISTORY WITH VERY INTERESTING DETAILS.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

It is with feelings of pain and sorrow that I seek to lay before the world, the record of as shameless a transaction as has disgraced the annals of our country and name for many long years; and in so doing, I select your journal as the medium, from the fact that its course has been liberal, and such as is calculated to inspire even a political opponent, with the hope that those truths which other presses mutilate or altogether suppress, may find a hearing before the world, through your columns.

It is a mortifying reflection that those great interests which are implanted by nature in the bosom of a glorious State, should be so completely neglected, while an interest, that is wholly conventional, and at furthest confined to but few, is made the paramount consideration and the great controling policy of an area of country, equal in extent and natural resource to some of the proudest empires that have held sway on the earth.

A knowledge of these facts I believe to be one reason why your journal has pursued the course it has, a circumstance equally creditable to head and heart, and which has justly given your paper a wide reputation for that patriotic conservatism so little manifested when most needed.

The expedition of which I am about to speak was fitted out at West Point, Bates County, Mo., and although it presents a singular anomaly in many of its features, yet there is sufficient to explain the real cause of its workings. For instance, although Bates cast about as heavy a comparative vote for the candidate of the fanatical party of the State, yet there is scarcely a county that is composed more of the liberal element than Bates, and the fact of her having cast her vote so, and so acted, is the result of her political leaders being nearly all of the anti-sentiment. Hence, when the people of the Territory came flocking into the border of the State, the generous sympathy of the masses was enlisted in their favor, which favorable turn was seized by the interested few to fit out an expedition, which was conceived in sin, carried out in fraud and violence, and ended in a total failure of everything proposed publicly.

For a week, about the 20th of August, large numbers of the settlers of Kansas had been leaving until about the 25th, when a considerable number of the citizens of Bates assembled at West Point to deliberate upon the best method of putting a stop to further outrages. There being no presses on the border which gave more than one version of the affairs in Kansas, and as few reports reached the State of the thefts, outrages and indignities to which the other party were daily and hourly subjected, it was but natural that the masses should seek to rescue their friends from the terrible calamity which seemed to overshadow them.

During all this time the populace had been kept ignorant of the causes which led to these outrages, and even of the amount of damage done to the injured party. For, whether the people of Bates knew it or not, a regular, systematic plan had long been kept up of annoying the Free-State settlers, and seizing their property—especially horses, and running them off.

Again, from the reports that reached the State, people were led to believe that the country presented one wide field of burning houses and ruined cornfields.

With respect to the immediate cause of the late disturbances in this middle section of the Territory, my own observation, and the concession of a political opponent, lead me to believe that the whole is traceable to the expulsion of the Georgia Colony, located two miles south-east of Ossawatomie. With respect to the objects and material of this Company, while it may be conceded that many noble and generous spirits were connected with it, yet there was a large number of worthless adventurers, and many who were more fit to grace the cells of a State Penitentiary than to disgrace the society of peaceful citizens.

Ever since their appearance in the Territory loud complaints had been made against them for their thefts and larceny, both on Bull Creek, around Paoli, and in the neighborhood of Ossawatomie, till finally they grew so bold that they—or a couple of the villains—stole some horses from a Mr. HUSTEAD, near the latter town, and made off with them. Some of the more respectable and influential exerted commendable zeal in trying to recover the horses for HUSTEAD, but the feeling had become so embittered against the colony that a band of the more immoderate people of that section of the Territory at once arose, drove them out and burned their commissary house, as they chose to call it. This was enough for the Sage of Platte, who had the especial keeping of the welfare of Kansas in his possession, and right good use has he made of it; but he is now being as terribly foiled in his purposes as the wickedness of the case demands.

Here I cannot but ask the very natural question, why was it that so many men had become congregated together so long a time with only a small unfinished log house as the result of their labor? Does it not look as if their only object was to make a show till after the Fall election, then vote and return home, as some were foolish or honest enough to confess?

Indeed the conclusion inevitably forces itself upon the mind from many circumstances. First, most of them were the recruits of last March or April's arrival, under the lead of BUFORD and his coadjutors; second, there were few families among them, compared with the number of men; third, but little was accomplished in the way of improvements for the time they remained, and the number of men connected with the organization; fourthly, lastly and chiefest, it was confessed that they drew pay, came to vote, and were intending to return in the Fall.

Almost immediately as soon as this took place, guerilla parties were formed for the purpose of retaliation, among which was one at Fort Scott called the Bourbon Rangers, who came north to Middle Creek, to regulate the affairs of the Territory, and there suffered a defeat, with the loss of some wounded, and their entire outfit of arms, horses, and money.

Of the character of this company I know but little, except that certainly in a measure of life and death, they have run directly in the teeth of the law, and that the acts of some of the number may be met by a fearful legal retribution which, should it be measured out, will give them solitary opportunities of repenting of a career neither honorable nor profitable.

As before stated, the angry feelings of the masses began to manifest themselves, which increased from day to day, and every effort was used to drive men to take a position of hostility or friendship to one of the parties, and thereby contribute to the grand expedition proposed of wiping out the "Yankees," *alias* "Abolitionists." One favorite mode of doing this was to repeat the oft-repeated phrase of "you are either for or against us," and as the whole Free-State party in Kansas were indiscriminately called Abolitionists, and the term Abolitionist, for convenience sake, is considered synonymous with amalgamationist, disunionist, traitor and a general congregation of vices and crimes, no one wished the odor of such a party to rest upon him; hence the magnitude and importance of the movement was considerably augmented. Persons that were known not to be friendly to an invasion of the Territory were narrowly watched, and a state of war was declared to exist, consequently those who were obnoxious to the dominant party were everywhere ostracized, no matter where born, what were their principles or moral character; and to render the state of feeling more intense, hateful and tyrannical, a guard was placed around West Point that no one should have egress, except armed with one of those notorious passes so abominable even in monarchical countries.

On Tuesday, the 26th, a party [illegible] out in Bates [illegible] or deriving [illegible] from this County [illegible]

On Wednesday the great accession was made to the force of CLARK, the very notorious agent of the Pottawatomie Indians, who came commissioned as General-in-Chief of the army for the invasion of the southern portion of the Territory; and now everything took on the bold and ugly front of war in its ugliest forms. A bloody work seemed to be entered upon with as much authority and pomp as if the [illegible] were [illegible] in the fulfilment of the great scheme of [illegible], nearly every right of the American citizen was trampled under foot. [illegible] and violence [illegible].

Thursday witnessed renewed accessions of strength, and it was confidently expected that by Monday, September 1, the whole force would be increased to five hundred men, with which to scour the whole southern portion of the Territory, drive out the horse-thieves—alias Yankees—and restore peace to Kansas.

To-day was inaugurated the first of that hugest system of [illegible] which was destined to become one of the grand features of the expedition. JOHN W. RUARK, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who had been living for nearly six months in Bates, for the purpose of avoiding the distractions of the scenes in Kansas, had purchased a claim a short time before, and as the time was nearly expired, which completed the conditions of the contract, he made arrangements to go on to it, and endeavor to secure the necessary improvements for Winter; and, accordingly, he was passing through town with a wagon, yoke of oxen, some farming implements, and the necessary articles of housekeeping, when the law and order men seized him, took possession of his entire effects, except pocket-money, and appropriated it to their own use, at the same time putting him under guard as a prisoner of war. Other men also had their horses seized in order to mount the chivalry for the patriotic work, and one HENRY SNIDER, riding into town, was compelled to dismount and resign his only horse for the war.

Friday increased the ferment, as reports still came in of renewed violence, conflagration and supposed massacre.

A gentleman by the name of WM. HUTCHINS, an extensive farmer, a short distance in the Territory, had been bringing to town for several days, melons for sale, when he was seized and his carriage and horses appropriated to use, ostensibly charging that he was a news carrier, but really to get possession of his effects. Several other persons were also seized during the day, among whom was one Mr. BROWN—not the notorious JOHN BROWN, or any of his relatives, but a Tennesseean, who had sold some corn to a Pro-Slavery man in town, and had come to see about his pay; he was also put under guard as a prisoner because he preferred a free white State of Kansas, and lived a short distance in the Territory.

Saturday about sundown the writer of this article was added to the number of the captives. He had been on to the farm of a young gentleman boarding with his father, and as he was returning, after an absence of about an hour, he was arrested by the guard and sent into camp. His father, Mr. DANIEL MARTIN, hearing of the arrest, immediately sought around town for some of the chivalry to become his safe conduct into camp, and at last finding one Dr. ROCKWELL, he went to ascertain what disposition was to be made of his son, when he was also arrested and put under guard.

The baseness of this latter transaction could scarcely be equaled. When Mr. MARTIN remonstrated with Col. DONELSON for his detention, it was replied, that he was getting his living from Pro-Slavery men, (keeping tavern,) and that he had no right to proclaim his Abolition (Free-Soil) principles. In the face of all this, Mr. MARTIN had been distinguished by his strict integrity, and even one Pro-Slavery man had gone so far as to say, not long previous, that if he wished to put his property out of his hands, he would put it in the keeping of no man sooner than DANIEL MARTIN. No remonstrance was sufficient to soften the oppressor's heart, or break the tyrant's bands; although in feeble health, and near sixty years of age, Mr. MARTIN was all night in the cold, open air, till about 10 A. M., August 30, when he was released, and after returning to his family he was ordered immediately to quit Missouri, and for this purpose he was compelled to leave his home with his wife and four small children, and being escorted with a guard to Kansas City, he was ordered to point for Illinois, where, it is hoped, no man will be disturbed for political opinion's sake, whether he prefers FREMONT, FILLMORE or BUCHANAN, for Chief Magistrate of our Republic. To-day, Mr. DAVID HILL, a citizen of Bates, was added to the number of the prisoners "for words spoken in debate."

Monday, Sept. 1, came, and with it the day for the commencement of the grand campaign. After a general review and drill in the morning, about 11 A. M. the forces were found to number about 160 armed and fighting men, which, with the teamsters and casual camp-followers, amounted to about 200. The first day's march brought us to Chouteau's trading-post, twelve miles southwest of West Point, and five miles from the State line. The object in going there was to unite with the Bourbon Rangers, from Fort Scott, which made the whole effective force amount to about 200 men. Here the prisoners were put into an old damp store-room, among sundry barrels, casks, sacks of salt and dry hides, and guarded with as much severity as if they were State convicts, when not one was taken outside of Missouri, and all were following the legitimate vocations of peaceable citizens. The object in taking them prisoners was probably twofold; first, to strike terror to the hearts of traitors at home, and second, to provide a contingent for the exchange of prisoners, or for the good behavior of the enemy.

Tuesday the march was resumed about 9 o'clock after dispatching a strong scouting force. The ARMY proceeded up Big Sugar Creek in a northwesterly direction to Paris, the county seat of Bogus County, Linn. About 3 o'clock the forces camped, prepared supper, and awaited the return of the scouting company, which had come in just before night, having secured considerable plunder.

The news of the day's work soon spread among the forces, and produced a general murmur of dissatisfaction; for although a large number of the men cared for nothing except adventure and booty, yet the greater part of the forces were honest men, acting under wrong impulses. This was especially the case with the men of Bates and the Sugar Creek company, under the command of Capt. DAVIS. So great was the dissatisfaction when they learned that, instead of scouring the country and seeking an armed enemy, they had been seeking plunder and burning houses, that a mutiny was threatened if such a disgraceful course was not abandoned. Little did the masses of the men realize that this was a part of the programme originally concocted by the secret plotters who controlled the movement. Among other property secured was some more of Mr. HUTCHIN's, who had now about one thousand dollars worth hourly before his eyes, and among the rest a comfortable covered carriage, in which the dignitaries rolled along in ease, while he, sick from ague, and otherwise in ill-health, had to ride in a lumber-wagon among the rough camp equipage! Was not this enough to stir the blood of an American, and make him blush that man is so debased?

Wednesday, Sept. 3, the march was resumed, and continued about ten miles in a southwesterly direction to Sugar Mound. The day's work consisted of pressing (stealing) a number of horses, a covered carriage, rifling the store of J. T. DEMENT, then burning it to the ground, taking four more unarmed, peaceable citizens, viz.: DAVID REESE, an old man of sixty-two, who was peaceably on his way out of the Territory with his family; B. HINSHAW, who was found at home on his farm; M. COTRELL, and a young man by the name of JORDAN, who were in company, hunting for stray horses, and the latter of whom proved to be a Pro-Slavery man, and whom they subsequently released at West Point.

These outrages produced their natural result, for half the camp was in open mutiny, and a general determination was manifested to abandon the unholy expedition at the beginning of another dawn.

During the night a rumor crept into camp that BROWN was in the neighborhood with 400 men. This caused great confusion, and during the formation of the line of battle, the renowned and humane General CLARK came bustling by the prisoners, and ordered the guard to shoot any one, should an attempt be made to escape.

Morning came and no enemy, as there had been none in the neighborhood, and with the coming dawn came the dissolution of the army, for nearly every respectable man of Bates county quit the organization, fully disgusted with its aims and conduct of the affair. Col. DONELSON, who had distinguished himself by his humanity to the prisoners, also left, and with him much of the hope that had hitherto supported the prisoners.

Much confusion and delay occurred on the morning of Thursday before the remaining forces could decide upon a course of conduct to pursue. One plan proposed was to march on to Little Osage; another, proposed by Captain DAVIS' Company, was to march north on to Big Sugar Creek, fight the enemy if necessary, and secure their families and property if possible, for one or both of which objects they said they came into the Territory.

In the morning two more prisoners were captured. A couple of boys, who were found with arms in their possession, and the only ones that had arms among all that were captured. Some hope began to be entertained by the prisoners that they would be released in the confusion, and because of the reduced number of the forces, but that hope soon sank, for the order was given to march north to the Old Pottawatomie Mission, and the Adjutant came galloping by and ordered the guard to keep close watch of the prisoners, and "SHOOT THE LAST DAMNED MAN OF THEM IF THEY ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE."

Soon after the march was resumed a man was met proceeding to mill with a quantity of corn. The whole wagon, horses and corn were pressed (?), and the corn, some twelve or fifteen bushels, was fed out during the march, and the man compelled to accompany the gang, although he left four young motherless children at home without protection.

Arriving at the Old Mission the company encamped for the night, and again on Friday resumed the march, most of the prisoners being compelled to walk. Mr. RUARK was forced to drive his own team, and because it would not keep up with the horses General CLARK became enraged and bawled out that "if that man did not keep up his team, by G—d, take him off, tie a rope around his neck and hitch him to the hind end of the wagon, and put another man in his place." The camped at Davis', on Big Sugar Creek, 30 miles from West Point. In the afternoon a report became current that BROWN was close by with 400 men, and [illegible] the remaining forces arrived in the afternoon and camped just outside the town.

One of the prisoners, the younger, about fourteen, was released in the morning, which reduced the number to eleven.

Sunday in the forenoon several of the prisoners [illegible]

[illegible] the men whom he knew were [illegible] guards were dispatched after him [illegible] back into camp. Mr. HILL [illegible] a word spoken against any one, but his [illegible] did not suit the chivalry, so he [illegible] Tennessean, but had lived [illegible] in Missouri, with the exception of [illegible] Kansas or Texas, and his only crime [illegible] siring that Kansas might be made a Free State, and of condemning the foray upon the Territory from Missouri.

Another of the prisoners, A. J. CRAWFORD, was examined by torture. It was supposed that he had some knowledge of the strength [illegible] of the enemy that he would not reveal, hence he must be made to divulge by the "rack." Accordingly he was taken into woods and hanged! But when he was let down he had nothing to add to the previous information he had imparted. Again he had to pass through the terrific ordeal, till nature well nigh failed, and when again he had nothing to offer, some of the barbarous banditti desired to shoot him.

They had previously robbed this boy of his horse, arms, and between sixty and seventy dollars in money, and now, when he was marched back into camp, he bore fearful evidence of the foul work done upon him. In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, word came into camp that the prisoners must be removed to Westport, to await the decision of the [illegible] Committee, and accordingly nine of us, viz: [illegible] Reese, David Hill, B. Hinshaw, John Jones, A. J. Crawford, John W. Ruark, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cotrell, and myself were put into an ox wagon and started for that place under the conduct of a guard detailed from the Bourbon Rangers.

The first night we marched till about twelve o'clock, arriving one mile north of [illegible]. Monday we arrived at Mr. [illegible], and Tuesday, about noon, we pushed into Westport, where the whole company were ushered into the august presence of an examining committee, when, after some refreshments being served us, the examination commenced.

First, a large, dark and very brave appearing man, came into the room, threw himself into a chair, so that all the culprits could have a view of him, and the question was asked by him: "Do any of you know me?" When the question was answered generally in the negative, he bawled, out with considerable swagger: "I am Col. TITUS—that d—d h—ll hound—that d—d son of a b—h you have heard so much about."

With this introduction we began to fear and tremble as in the presence of some of the ancient gods come down to sit in judgment upon the crimes of us mundane creatures, to read the secrets of our hearts, and mete out such condign punishment as the enormity of our crimes merited. The object of this question seemed to be to draw some one into a confession that he knew him, and thereby implicate himself in the difficulties of the Territory. But as all lived many miles south of Col. TITUS, no one was implicated. Other notables, such as Sheriff JONES, Judge WILSON, and others, came around and questioned us in like manner; in fact, the whole examination was conducted on the same plan. When this method had proceeded a satisfactory length of time the prisoners were taken into an adjoining room and examined separately in the same manner. Mr. RUARK had his oxen taken from him and sold in the streets of Westport, together with a wagon, obtained from some one else in the same manner, and he, with six others, were permitted to make their way back to their homes and families as best they could, while A. J. CRAWFORD and myself were taken into a hack, put under guard, taken to the river, put aboard a steamboat and sent down the river.

LEANDER MARTIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept., 1856.

Border Ruffians in Council.

Westport (Sept. 17) correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

The army reached Franklin on Sunday night, 14th, and went into camp. The next day Gov. GEARY came down, and a council was held with all the officers of the army. Gov. GEARY at once requested that Gen. REID should comply with his proclamation, (already published.)

The council was held in the store-house of Dr. [illegible], whom the Abolitionists robbed of all his goods and $5,000 in money, and who is himself now lying at the point of death from sickness brought on by their outrageous treatment of him. Gov. GEARY rose and spoke. He addressed the council in a mild and gentlemanly manner, and told them what he wished. He wanted them to disband and go home; and should he need their services and find the force at his command inadequate, he would call them out, and Gen. [illegible] would enroll them; that he was determined to enforce the laws, to put down the villain and crush out LANE's army of marauders, as he properly styled them. It was his desire, as his determination, to establish peace and secure every man in his rights and property. He urged those present, by all that was dear to them and sacred to patriotism, to comply, remarking that, "though held in a board-house, the present was the most important council since the days of the Revolution, as its issue involved a dissolution of the Union if produced."

Gen. ATCHISON made a characteristic speech. He reviewed the ravages of LANE's men, the outrageous conduct of the Abolitionists in driving every Pro-Slavery man from the Territories, and concluded by saying that it was a painful duty, but yet a duty he could not evade, to comply with the request of the Governor. He said he was not prepared, though he differed with the Governor, to resist his authority—"that to me he had not come yet—he hoped it would not come;" but he (Gov. GEARY) would have to be successful beyond all expectation, if he did not find himself greatly deceived, and then a different policy would have to be pursued. He would retire to his home at Atchison, and await patiently a result which he feared the Governor would never obtain—that of bringing LANE and company into subjection to the law, without whipping them.

General REID said that he came to Kansas from Missouri—it was useless, and he did not wish to deny that—to aid those who were bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh, in conquering a peace that would secure liberty and prosperity to them. He came and found that there was an Executive in the Territory willing and able to afford his friends ample protection in both, and even if he could not afford that protection, it was not for him to resist the laws, and make himself a traitor; he would not do it. He wanted to see the Abolitionists put down, and believed, as he hoped, that Gov. GEARY would do it. To resist him would be placing the Pro-Slavery party in the very position which they denounce the Abolitionists for occupying.

Col. TITUS, Mr. HUGHES, Col. YOUNG, Gen. CLARK, Capt. SHELBY and others spoke. Col. TITUS referred feelingly to his treatment at the hands of LANE. They wounded him, robbed him, burnt his house down, even took and kept the oil-painted portrait of his wife's mother, who is dead. Col. T. is from Florida, and came out early last Spring, bringing his family. In her far-off home Mrs. T. valued as very precious the portrait of her dead mother. Was it not cruel to take from her the last emblem of maternal love? Gen. CLARK said he thought the time had come for us to take the means of protection in our own hands, and fight it out, but he had confidence in Gov. GEARY, and would yield gracefully to his policy.

It was agreed that the Governor should retire and await the decision of the Council. A committee was appointed to inform Governor GEARY of the decision, memorializing him in relation to some of our peculiar troubles, and set forth the facts of the case to the world. They will be published officially soon. Perhaps the Committee will send them to the *Republican*. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the forces retired to camp on the Wakarusa. After supper the forces were summoned in front of the General's quarters, where several speeches were made to the crowd. The speakers were General GEARY, of Missouri; Colonel TITUS, Colonel J. C. ANDERSON; Mr. REYNOLDS, formerly of the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*; Mr. CLAYTON, of Alabama, and your correspondent. Governor GEARY had authorized Colonel TITUS to raise three companies of volunteers, to be mustered into the service, consisting of eighty men each, two companies to be mounted. About one hundred enrolled. The battalions will be completed in a few days.

At 12 o'clock we were aroused, and took up the line of march at one, Tuesday morning, making Cedar Creek to breakfast, and this place by 3 o'clock. The army marched from near this place on account of the convenience of getting provisions here. The Leavenworth, Kickapoo, Atchison, and Doniphan companies rendezvous also at the camp near Westport. This ends the last expedition. LANE has left Lawrence unprotected; he fled from his fortifications there and on the Wakarusa. Our forces could have destroyed Lawrence; they could have successfully, for the time, resisted the Governor, but they did not; and whatever may be said of the result, it cannot be denied that it vindicated our professions of law and order.

Routes Open to Kansas.

We are informed by Mr. GEO. WALKER, who left St. Louis the 21st inst., that he received every assurance from the Missouri River captains of steamers, from steamboat-owners, and from St. Louis merchants, that emigrants from Free States to Kansas may now take this route with perfect safety. Last week upwards of 400 Missourians, Kentuckians and Southerners of the Pro-Slavery army came down the river, having been expelled from Kansas by order of Gov. GEARY. Mr. WALKER states that he met with many Free-Soilers at St. Louis, who had been expelled from Leavenworth City by the Missourians, but who were daily returning in safety. The river is navigable for light draught boats, with every probability of its remaining so till cold weather. Mr. W. has arranged with the Pacific Railroad Company to take first-class passengers from St. Louis to Leavenworth City, Kansas, *via* Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, thence by boat to Kansas, for $10, including meals and state-room. Time to Kansas from St. Louis two and a half days.

Mr. W. was informed by a prominent St. Louis merchant, that a subscription paper [illegible] the Commercial Board [illegible] Slavery Party in [illegible]

DONALD MCKAY, of Boston, has [illegible] call a meeting of his creditors. This is [illegible] to his being called upon to pay [illegible] amount, the result of an award against [illegible]

[illegible]

A correspondent writing to us from Piermont under date of Sept. 23, says: The *Express* some time since published that Fremont Club of this town, numbering about 100, had turned their backs and deserted to the Fillmore camp. This, like most of Brooks' stories, is made out of whole cloth. There is not a word of truth in it. The only desertions in this town are from Fillmore to Fremont, and those are not a few. We had a large and enthusiastic meeting at [illegible] Valley, in said town, on Tuesday evening last, when the Fremont banner was [illegible], and not the small [illegible]. [illegible] the words "Free soil, free speech, Fremont." The meeting was addressed for two hours by C. H. [illegible], Esq., of Newburg, who held a large audience of attentive listeners during the whole time. The Quakers, a large and influential body in this town, have declared for Fremont. So the ball keeps moving.

The Cleveland (O.) *Leader* says the meeting of the Republicans of Huron County, at Norwalk, on Thursday, was attended by fifteen to twenty thousand freemen. A banner was presented to the township sending the greatest number in proportion to the inhabitants. The principal contestants were,

Hartland Delegation,	1,000	Inhabitants,	1,084
Ridgefield Delegation,	1,040	Inhabitants,	1,054
Lyme Delegation,	729	Inhabitants,	1,858
Townsend Delegation,	610	Inhabitants,	1,330
[illegible] Delegation,	488	Inhabitants,	1,050

Hartland took the prize, the number of its inhabitants having [illegible] about 1,200, and having sent, of that number, *one thousand* to the meeting. We are informed that but two voters had been left behind in the township; and moreover, that there were but four Buchanan men (voters) in the township, all of whom came to Norwalk with the delegation.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* makes some interesting inquiries about old Buck, and furnishes, at the same time, suitable answers. Thus in view of Mr. Buchanan's political character and history, in what Pennsylvania County should he reside? [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Buchanan had better withdraw.

A glorious gathering of the friends of Fremont and Freedom took place at South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday week. The Town Hall was filled to overflowing with attentive listeners of all parties, who were addressed by Judge Robertson, of [illegible] County, and by Col. Tarbell, of Essex County, till 10 o'clock, P. M. the audience [illegible] to leave, and remained for half an hour [illegible] songs and more of the thrilling [illegible]. There was a large sprinkling of ladies present, who showered the speakers with bouquets of fresh flowers. These facts are given as evidence [illegible].

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* commends the President's rejection of Powers's statue of "America," (a woman trampling on a broken chain,) because it would be "typical of the Anti-Slavery fury of the North." Were such a statue erected in our Capitol, says the *Express*, the Nigger-worshipers of New-England would never be done with allusions to it as a satire upon Slavery, just as they now misuse the "sounding and glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence, as Mr. Choate has so happily styled them, that "all men were created equal," etc., etc., to condemn the holding of negroes in servitude.

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, says in his letter coming out for the bachelor: "In my judgment the contest for the Presidency is between Buchanan and Fremont. The one a national, the other a sectional candidate, and upon the result may depend the safety and perpetuity of the Union. I shall go for Buchanan and Breckinridge with all the energy I can bring into the contest, believing that the vote I shall cast, and the exertions I shall make, will be for the Constitution of my country, the Union of the States, and the protection of the institutions of the South."

No humbug or trickery is too unworthy for the Buchanan Democracy. In the desperate strait to which they are reduced at the North we see them resorting to every device. Thus, the dodge of inscribing "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Free Kansas" on their standards has now been generally adopted by the party in country districts, and they fondly hope by such means to seduce unwary voters into their ranks!

The Nantucket *Inquirer* is authorized to state that Hon. Joseph Mitchell, the nominee of the Whig Convention for auditor of the State of Massachusetts, will support Fremont and Dayton. The *Inquirer* says that Mr. Mitchell is a gentleman who would be influenced only by a strict sense of duty to come to such a decision. His nomination by the Whig Convention rendered this public announcement necessary, that his position on the Presidential question should not be mistaken.

The account of the American meeting at Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday evening last, at which "about [illegible] are stated by the *Express* to have been [illegible], is announced untrue by a correspondent who [illegible]. Our correspondent writes that only 200 [illegible] and part of these were a delegation [illegible]. Not over one hundred voters of [illegible] meeting in question, and among these are [illegible] both the Democrats and Fremonters.

By a careful canvass of the Law Department of the University of Albany it is found that they stand: For Fremont, [illegible]; for Buchanan, [illegible]; for Fillmore, [illegible]; don't know who, 6. *This class is composed of young gentlemen from the North and South, East and West*, but such is their love of Free Speech and Free Men that they fling off party ties, this Fall, and go for Fremont and Freedom.

The *Pennsylvanian*, (Buchanan organ in Philadelphia) makes a tremendous, and, we doubt not, a justifiable flourish of trumpets over the statement that at a special election for Justice of the Peace in Miami Township, Perry County, Ohio, Harris, Democrat, was elected by sixteen majority. At last, says the *Pennsylvanian* triumphantly, the tide in Ohio has turned in favor of Buchanan!

The Lewisburg (Pa.) *Chronicle* says that the understanding among the opponents of Buchanan in Pennsylvania is becoming perfect and strong in almost, if not quite, every County. The Slaveocracy is wrathful at the prospect and fabricates every possible device to break up the concert between Whigs, Americans and Republicans on the Union State ticket—but in vain. Well-informed men believe its majority will exceed that of Governor Pollock!

No election returns have been received from Calhoun County, Iowa. The Iowa *Reporter*, in explanation, says that the citizens of Calhoun County, while on their way to vote, were interrupted by a drove of elk, after which, every man, deserting the polls, gave chase, and never came back to exercise the elective franchise!

Political meetings vary somewhat when seen through different political spectacles. The recent demonstration at Guilaboleo was, according to the Guilaboleo *Reporter*, a most "contemptible farce," while on the other hand, the *Tribune*, in noticing the same meeting, heads the column with "Two hundred thousand Democrats in Council."

Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, announces that he will convene the Legislature of that State on the first Monday of November to choose Presidential Electors. South Carolina is the only State in the Union where Electors are not elected by the people, but appointed by the Legislature. No one can sit in the [illegible] unless he is a slaveholder.

In the [illegible] at Aurora, Indiana, at the [illegible] Harrison, four brooms were fixed in an axle and made to revolve by a crank, above which was the pertinent motto: "A clean sweep!"

[illegible]

Mr. Henry C. Goodwin has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the [illegible] District, now represented by A. P. McCarty. Mr. Goodwin [illegible] before represented the District in Congress.

Since Mr. Buchanan's prospects have begun to look gloomy, the Pro-Slavery papers treat him very disrespectfully. The Washington *Union* says he "labored under a misapprehension" as to who conquered California, and swore to it.

The Ellsworth *American* relates, as incident of the recent election in Maine, that Captain John Black, of Sedgwick, 79 years old, gave up his carriage to others who could not walk, and traveled on foot five miles to deposit a Republican vote.

W. A. Kayser, a prominent man in Missouri, and said to be a confidential friend of Col. Benton, has published a letter in the St. Louis *Republican* urging the nomination of a Fremont electoral ticket in that State.

Mr. Roberts, of Springfield, Ill., an able lawyer and a brilliant speaker, and hitherto a staunch Democrat, has declared his intention to sustain Col. Fremont for the Presidency.

The Pittsburg *Journal* says: Robert J. Walker "has admitted openly and freely his opinion, that John C. Fremont would be elected President of the United States at the next Presidential election."

The *Pennsylvanian* says that a gentleman now in Philadelphia proposes to stake $15,000 on the election of Buchanan. Does any Fremonter want to win this sum?

Edson B. Olds, M. C., from Ohio, has accepted a challenge from Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, to canvass the latter State with him until the day of election.

The Daily *Wisconsin* says that of the 2,500 members of the Fremont Club in Milwaukee, 700 are German Democrats and 400 Americans who voted for Pierce in 1852.

The Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket in Kentucky is composed principally, if not entirely, of men who have hitherto been Democrats.

The Fillmore correspondent of the Associate Press of New-York, at Albany, speaking of the meeting in that city on Thursday, says: "Eight hundred members of the Young Men's American Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn were present." The *Journal* says that by actual count when the delegation were marching from the boat to their quarters, both Clubs combined numbered 222; and in the procession only 108 followed the New-York and 82 the Brooklyn banner. The *Journal* further has the following:

"The Fillmore organ of last evening, speaking of the procession yesterday, says 'an immense procession of not less than 10,000 *is moving*.' At least twenty careful counts were made of the procession, and not one could number 1,100!"

The Republican Cause in Pennsylvania.

EQUINUNK, PA., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1856.

The prospects are very encouraging in Pennsylvania. The people are fairly aroused in the cause of freedom. Republican meetings are being held in every school, and in fact in every sub-district. This village, which has always been Democratic, is now quite the reverse, there being only one Buchanan and two Fillmore men here. This has always been a Democratic town—will now roll up a good majority for Fremont—three-fourths of the votes will be given for Fremont and Dayton. Wayne County, which has generally given a Democratic majority from 800 to 1,200, is, I think, sure for Fremont from 300 to 500, and as goes the county so goes the State, and as goes the State so goes the Union. It is impossible to get up a Buchanan meeting in this section of the country for there is no one to attend such meetings.

I was a Free-Soil Democrat in 1848, and a Pierce Democrat in 1852, and am now a Fremont Democrat, and I think the Scales have now turned and New-York is now the battle ground instead of Pennsylvania. All eyes are now turned towards the Empire State, and I hope the 4th of November will proclaim that there are not enough Doughfaces left to defeat Fremont. Yours, truly,

T.

The Bar for Freedom.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have taken considerable pains to find out how many of our City lawyers were for Fremont, and have, according to my calculation, ascertained that over three-fourths are for John C. Fremont. That is my rough sketch. Probably one-half of the one-fourth will, before election, vote for him.

Yours respectfully,

ONE OF YOUR LAWYER SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 26, 1856.

Another Southern Fillmore Man Going for Buchanan—Slavery Paramount.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Virginia,
Wednesday, August 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your note addressed to me at Charlotte, N. C., under date of the 19th ultimo, and forwarded to me here, has just been received. The delay in its reception has, perhaps, rendered an answer unnecessary. But a respectful regard for yourself, and the gentlemen who joined in the request, urges me to reply to your inquiries in a very brief note. You were correctly informed as to my position in reference to the next Presidential election. I expect to vote for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. Appreciating highly, as I do, the ability and patriotism of Mr. Fillmore, I am, nevertheless, under existing circumstances, compelled by a sense of duty and the clear convictions of my own deliberate judgment, to vote for the nominees of the Democratic Party. I am opposed to the so-called "*American*" or "*Know-Nothing*" Party. In my opinion its organization is anti-republican, and contrary to the true theory of our Government and the fundamental principles of the Constitution. I have not affiliated with or voted the ticket of this party. It is not the Whig party open or disguised, but boasts of having risen upon *the ruins and corruptions of both the old parties*. Mr. Fillmore is the candidate of the "American Party alone," and has accepted its platform—a platform which I do not approve, and which is the work of the *Northern* wing of the party, or, rather, the small remnant of it which had not joined the Abolition Party; while Mr. Fillmore himself is the candidate nominated by the Southern wing, and repudiated by the North.

The great question of *domestic Slavery* in all its bearings is paramount to *all* others in this Presidential election. It ought not and cannot be ignored or made subordinate to others of less signification by any *true Southern man*. Upon this question the Democratic Party occupies, in an eminent degree, the highest *conservative, constitutional*, and *national* ground. It is truly NATIONAL. It is the only party now in existence which can meet together, discuss, and adopt principles and resolves on this subject of the *same* or even of a similar character *in every and in all sections of the country*. There is no organized Whig Party, and no Whig candidate in the field. Mr. Fillmore is careful to repeat that he is not the "*Whig*" but is the "*American*" candidate, and speaks of the Whigs as his "*former associates*." He is a "*member of the Order*." In choosing between him, therefore, and other candidates, there is no compromise of Whig principles. A true Whig may act as his conscience dictates, unbiased by other obligations.

But there is another consideration of the greatest moment in reference to the pending Presidential election. *The contest is practically between the Democratic and the Abolition Parties*. There is not the slightest probability that Mr. Fillmore can be elected President by the *electoral colleges*. If he should succeed in getting one or two States, which is even doubtful in any quarter of the Union, the only effect of it might possibly be *not to elect him in any contingency*, but to give the election to the *present House of Representatives*, from which every true patriot and honest man would exclaim, "*May God deliver us!*" Under the critical circumstances which surround us, I sincerely believe that the *Union* and the *Constitution*, and the rightful *equality* of the States under the federal compact, are in imminent peril. And leaving others to judge for themselves, for myself I feel it to be my duty to vote, in company with thousands of firm and true "Old-Line Whigs" throughout the nation, for the candidates of that party which shall have the *ability in political power*, as well as the *patriotic disposition*, to preserve and perpetuate the *Union*, the *Constitution*, and the *equality* of the States. Under existing circumstances, the party of which Mr. Fillmore is the candidate cannot, in any probable contingency, be in a position to exercise such an influence; and the nominees of the Democratic Party are the only candidates now before the people who may have it in their power to prolong, if not to perpetuate, the blessings which are guaranteed to us by the free institutions under which we have heretofore so happily and so prosperously lived.

My purpose is therefore, to give my support to those distinguished statesmen, Buchanan and Breckinridge, who are eminently qualified for the highest positions in the Government, and who are the candidates most likely to defeat Fremont, the *sectional* and *Abolition* candidate, and to be able, under Divine Providence, to allay the fanatical strife and the bitter and bloody distractions which now unhappily divide our country, and threaten the very existence of the Constitution and the Union. Surely, surely, it is time *for the South, the entire South, and the conservatives men everywhere, to be fraternal and united in the face of the dangers which beset us!*

I am, dear Sir, truly and respectfully, &c., your obedient servant, D. M. BARRINGER.

To W. A. HOUCK, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.

Temperance in Canada—The Speech of [illegible]

From the Toronto Daily British Whig, Sept. [illegible]

[illegible] a deputation of gentlemen representing various Temperance organizations in Canada-West, from the banks of the Grande Ottawa, to the shores of Huron, waited upon His Excellency, M. H. Clark, Governor of the State of New-York, on Wednesday, and had the honor of presenting to him an address. The deputation were highly pleased with His Excellency's kind and warm-hearted reception and gracious reply.

The signers of the address, after alluding to the struggle in New-York "of the friends of temperance on the one side, and the supporters of intemperance, and its terrible demoralization, on the other," hope that His Excellency, [illegible] may continue to labor in the cause of temperance. The Governor, in the address, is further welcomed to Canada in the warmest terms.

Gov. Clark responded in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN: The eloquent address with which you have honored me excites emotions of more than ordinary interest in my mind; it brings at once to my memory the struggles, the successes and the defeats which have attended, in my own State, and within my own experience, the great cause in which you are engaged.

You have alluded to the success of our efforts in enacting a Prohibitory Liquor Law in the State I represent, and also to our defeat before the Court of Appeals; allow me to assure you that we have yet left many circumstances of encouragement, notwithstanding the partial relief we have been called to meet.

At this time another and most important and exciting issue engages the attention of our people; but in due time the friends of Temperance in our State will recover their lost ground, and achieve, by renewed efforts, a more enduring triumph. The heart of our people is still right; and recent experience and discussion have only seemed to strengthen their faith in a Prohibitory Liquor Law. I have myself, after but a very brief service in the cause, a higher appreciation than ever of its importance, and an unshaken confidence in its continued progress.

I need not say anything to strengthen your own good resolves to labor in the great work you have undertaken. We have heard in the United States with pleasure an encouragement of the organizations and prosperity of the various societies for the promotion of temperance in the British Provinces; and we desire to be allowed to mingle our fraternal feelings and labors with yours in a cause which is one throughout the world.

Be pleased to accept as representatives of societies, and as individuals, my best wishes, and my sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown me.

Carelessness in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR:—Pray give a word of caution to workmen, and their *employers also*, in regard to their *growing*, as it seems to me—careless. I am not accustomed to regard trifles; and so much is said and written (and very justly) of ladies' *exactions* for their benefit and ease, that I have made a point, most willingly, of looking after myself, dodging shovels, &c. Knowing well that *workmen* must get on with the job, and their time is their living, I would not needlessly require it, but amid such thronging *life* as in Broadway, extra carefulness must be necessary.

I passed this morning where they were excavating a cellar, etc., in Broadway, near the Grinnell House—indeed it may be a part of that house; four men, directly upon the sidewalk, were throwing sand into carts. I waited for the first two, and then stepped past, thinking, of course, the next man, who was getting his shovel, would not throw without looking at all; but it came dash against my head, both shovel and sand,—making a slight cut upon my forehead, discoloring and slightly swelling the cheek, and depositing moist sand in my hair, neck, sleeves and basket. I am fond of mother earth, but not in this fashion.

The blow caused me to reel and fall against the wheel of the cart—there is but a foot-path to pass. I heard several exclamations of the carelessness of the man from those near.

I have reason to be thankful that it was no worse. My bonnet was flattened and my head is aching from very culpable carelessness. I saw still further up town, two gentlemen dodge some heavy article—stone or plaster, thrown from an upper window as they passed. So much of building and repairing is in progress, that all, or many, seem reckless in the *hurry*, and the building must go on, if some *being* is struck senseless or even killed. Pray give a caution.

Very respectfully, A LADY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1856.

A Monument to Poe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read with interest the note of your correspondent H., in this morning's TIMES, proposing a fund for the erection of a monument to the gifted EDGAR ALLAN POE, and inviting some one to open the ball for so desirable and proper a project. I have this day received a letter from an accomplished authoress, in which she says:

"I saw in a magazine, the other day, a very touching appeal to the public in behalf of the memory of poor EDGAR ALLAN POE, mentioning the circumstance that the spot where he lies is unmarked by slab or headstone, and soliciting the attention of the feeling to the subject. Nothing ever goes so much to my heart as the tale of the forlorn, neglected genius of those who, by their genius, have benefited the world. I wish to do something for the cause; cannot you help me? You must not remember the man's sins, (for he was human,) so much as his colossal intellect. If each one of your thriving New-York publishers should contribute but a dollar or two, the thing might be accomplished."

Please, therefore, as the nucleus of a fund for a monument to E. A. POE, put down—Miss J. H., $5, *and also add from J. C. D., $10. I respectfully recommend the appointment of a treasurer; perhaps you will suggest one, and the increase of this little* beginning to one or two thousand dollars. J. C. D.

Burlington College, N. J.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees on Saturday last, Rev. HOBART CHETWOOD, B. D., was appointed Rector of the College.

At the same time the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. JOHN WRAGG SHACKELFORD, Rector of the House of Prayer, Newark; Rev. AUGUSTUS FAGGO, Rector of Christ Church, Bordentown; and Rev. DAVID CAWELL JUILLETT, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington. Also the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, in course, on Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, Chaplain to the Bishop, and adjunct Professor of English Literature in Burlington College; Rev. HOBART CHETWOOD, Rector of Burlington College, and Rev. WILLIAM TILGHMAN JOHNSTON.

Temperance Matters—Suffolk County Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Temperance Society held its meeting for September on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, at Islip. As their action respecting the nominee for Governor will affect the fortunes of the Republican Party in this State, it may be interesting to your readers to be informed of their proceedings. Permit me to give them a bird's-eye view of their doings touching that matter.

On the first afternoon of their meeting, the Business Committee presented a resolution, the import of which was, *that as their Society could not regard the Temperance cause as a secondary matter in State politics, they ought not to sustain either of the present candidates for the Gubernatorial chair.*

This resolution was very warmly discussed on Wednesday morning and afternoon. Every speaker evinced dissatisfaction with the manner in which the nominating Conventions had disregarded the claims of the Temperance community. The position taken by them was as follows:—That although they deprecated the idea of their Society being identified with any one of the political parties now existing, still they had a right to expect that at least one of those parties would so far respect their views as to nominate a man who would pledge himself not to veto a Constitutional Prohibitory Law, if such should be passed at the approaching meeting of the Legislature; that they had a special reason to expect this of the Republican Party, seeing the Democratic nominee was known to be hostile to the prohibition; that the Know-Nothings would probably nominate a gentleman equally opposed to our views; that the Temperance men gave their votes last Fall for the candidates of the Republican Party, and that two-thirds of it were Temperance men. And now, that that party had "ignored," "sold out," and even "kicked out" the Temperance portion of the party, there was but one course for them to pursue, namely, to nominate an independent candidate; that such a course would be a merited rebuke to that party for ignoring the views of Temperance men; that that course would secure the respect of one or more of the political parties in time to come; and if not, it would prepare the way for the formation of an independent party on Temperance principles.

Such was the drift of the various addresses. Every speaker appeared to feel that it would be impossible to rally effectually, in so short a time, the Temperance ranks for the approaching contest; still they thought that if they could poll only 10,000 votes, it would be a declaration of principles, which would secure hereafter the favorable consideration of political parties.

The resolution thus discussed was recommitted to the Business Committee, who reported two resolutions. The first repudiates the nominees of the Republican and other parties, and the second provides for the nomination of a Temperance candidate.

An electric cannon has been invented—fired without a touch-hole by means of electricity. The conducting and non-conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface; so that, in the event of the gun falling into the hands of the enemy, they would fail to discover at least for some time, how the cannon was discharged.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

As usual, the illustrated articles are the best in this periodical. They consist of "Cooking of Man," treated physiologically and gastronomically, (though nearly half of it is an extract, it seems, from Dr. Draper's book;) "Wild Life in Oregon," by WILLIAM V. WELLS, who observes closely and describes graphically; "Passages of Eastern Travel," by an American, evidently a professed artist, the scene of which is in Egypt, and "Insects and Insect Life." There are two illustrations in "Little Dorrit," (that which shows the Father of the Marshalsea leaving his prison-home is capital.) Several cuts are "conveyed" from *Punch* into that hilarious depository, the "Editor's Drawer;" there are the usual fashion cuts, and the "Miseries of Mistresses," in six engravings, are full of fun. The best of this last set is Sally, a rough and ragged housemaid, at her master's toilet, using his toothbrush, (the mistress in the back-ground,) and soliloquizing thus: "I wish Mr. Smith would git another bottle of Balm of Thousand Flowers—it do give one such a sweet breath." Mr. PETERSON will be the most ungrateful of men if he does not endow HARPER's artist with a perpetual bottle of ye Balm! The general ease and dulle character of the Magazine is fairly maintained this month. The chapters relating how Old Dorrit took his good fortune, and in what manner he returned to liberty, are among the best DICKENS ever wrote.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY.

The destinctive features of this periodical are well developed in the present number, though we still think that it is not sufficiently American. Reprints from English magazines, given as original, are too frequent here. The best articles, this month, are the continuation of Mrs. STEPHENS' new novel, and the commencement of "Harold, a story of to-day," by OLIVER BUNCE, author of the clever fiction "Bianche Dearwood." The illustrations are good, without exception; particularly "The Power of Gold," by J. A. DALLAS, designed with a purpose, and successful in telling a story of its own, as well as in suggesting more at smiles on the surface. It is "a perfect poem"—but Mrs. STEPHENS, we submit, is not exactly the proper person to say so, which she does in her comments on topics of the day, entitled "Things we talk about." In that article, which is written in a very pleasant, unpretensive manner, (and not haunted by the ghost of Joe Miller,) it is declared on the authority of persons who knew her well, that "since BYRON's death, Lady BYRON has become desperately attached to his memory, and speaks of him with most respectful fondness. It is not easy to reconcile this with the fact that, several years after his death, this "moral Clytemnestra of her lord" fiercely attacked him, while publicly defending herself against MOORE's imputation that she behaved unhandsomely in the matter of the separation.

The general impression in the literary circles of London certainly is, that Lady BYRON does not entertain "the late remorse of love" for the great poet of the present era.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The best wood engravings in the world cannot be properly worked on blotting-paper—a fact which we recommend to the notice of the proprietor of this periodical. The fashion-plate, on steel, is well executed, and so is the frontispiece, entitled "The Mother's Pets." The literature of *Graham* appears to have improved within the last few months. A memoir of ISABELLA of Spain is well written; a story, "My Experience in the Country," is pleasant, lively reading; some of the short tales (though almost inflammable, from the quantity of love they contain) are amusing, and the reviews of books neatly done. We notice, with pleasure, that the space formerly devoted to spun-out descriptions of fashions and that unprofitable crochet-work is much abridged, under the new management. In a word, *Graham's Magazine* is decidedly improved, and may be quoted in the (literary) market as "looking up."

PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE.

A notice, historical and biographical, of JEROME SAVONAROLA, the reformer and martyr; a powerful sketch entitled "A Phase of Medical Life," detailing professional experiences on board the convict hospital-ship at Woolwich; a critical review, with extracts, of AYTOUN's new poem; and an account of "The Secrets of the Gems," are the more noticeable of the papers in this low-priced and very readable periodical. The account, in the last-named article, of the manufacture of artificial gems at Paris, is curious and interesting. The lady admirers of Parisian jewelry may look grave when we tell them that "a mock tiara [diamond,] that may be bought for 600 francs, will look as well as a real one worth £1,000. What, then, shall be said of minor articles?"

LADIES' REPOSITORY.

This periodical is extremely fortunate, this month, in its illustrations. One is a bit of English scenery, after ALLOM, the other a mezzotint, by F. E. JONES, (a Cincinnati artist, we believe, who must be heard of one of these days,) from the beautiful but little-known portrait of JOHN MILTON, taken at the age of twelve. There is also an interesting memoir of MILTON, by Rev. D. CLARK, editor of the Magazine. *In an article on* CURRAN *are several anecdotes quite* new to us. A "Homily on Homes," by W. H. BARNES, *is practical as well as well written. The writer of* some stanzas called "Faded Flowers," uses the word *tilly*. There is no such word.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.

The Alcove is the name of the new number of this original illustrated library for youth. *It* contains some further account of Timboo, Mark and Fanny, who have already figured in former parts of the work. A new character is introduced. This is General Howitz, of the United States Army, who had lost a leg in fighting with the Indians. The scene is New-York, but the subjects introduced and illustrated are very various. This is a treasure of a series for youth.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The opening number of Vol. XV. of this excellent periodical, (second series,) maintains the character of this capital publication. It contains crack articles from the *Westminster Review, Titan, Times, Gentleman's Magazine, Fraser, Moniteur, Scotsman, Spectator, Chambers, Notes and Queries*, and other foreign works. The selection is made with taste and experienced tact.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Harbor Commissioner—Exterior Water Street about Brooklyn.

The Harbor Commissioners, in connection with General TOTTEN, Prof. BACHE and Commander DAVIS as an advisory Board, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Commissioners' office, No. 30 Broadway, to hear statements of parties relative to the application for the continuation of a water street along the East River shore of Brooklyn. Several large property owners along the Brooklyn shore were in attendance. These parties separately expressed their views against the proposed street. They insisted that a street with the present irregularity of the shore line was altogether impracticable, and would be productive not only of immense pecuniary loss to themselves individually, but would not advance the general commercial interests of the City. Mr. POWERS as leading representative of the property along the shore line from Fulton-street Ferry to the foot of Pierpont-street—which extends just below the more prominent section of the Brooklyn Heights—protested against the movement as greatly injurious to this section of the City. He stated that at present the water between the two points mentioned was shut off nightly by gates in such a way as to prevent depredations or thefts being perpetrated upon the warehouses or shipping lying along here; that by the construction of such a street the present Fulton Ferry-slip would have to be entirely cut away. On the northern side of Fulton-street Ferry as far up as Newtown Creek, it was urged that the shore line was so crooked that before a water street could be laid, nearly the whole length would have to be built out, involving an immense expense. Indeed, the only portion of the shore fit to be laid out as a street was that which runs half a mile south from Fulton Ferry to the Atlantic Basin. It was decided by the Commissioners, before hearing further from those against the measure, or hearing the advocates therefor, to wait the presentation of a written memorial from both parties, setting forth at length their reasons for and against the application in question;—the Commissioners to give their decision upon such presentation of facts. The Commissioners propose immediately to give their attention to the examination of the requisite facts and hearing of proper evidence, preparatory to establishing boundary lines in the East River for Kings, Queens and New-York Counties respectively. Owing to the want of the establishment of these lines much difficulty exists in arrests and requisition of prisoners from the different Counties.

Killed by Godfrey's Cordial.

Coroner CONNERY was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of PATRICK GLINN, a child of 1 month and 24 days, who died suddenly the previous day, at the residence of its mother, No. 139 Greenwich-avenue. From the evidence taken it was shown that the deceased was placed on Sunday, for a short time, in charge of Mrs. ANN RUSSELL, who was also attending to the child of another woman, [illegible]. The husband of Mrs. Russell, testified that he was present at [illegible] with his wife, and the children placed in her charge. He said: The children cried, and my wife gave the child about a teaspoonful of Godfrey's Cordial; it was Mrs. Glinn's child; she gave it because the child was cross; my wife had no dispute with Mrs. Glinn, so as to cause her to do any harm to the child.

Dr. LEDERER, who was called to visit the child after the administration of the cordial, being sworn, said he found the child in a comatose state, seemingly from the effects of an opiate; the lips and face were blue, no breathing, but [illegible]. He said, I conceive that a teaspoonful of Godfrey's Cordial, containing as it does about two drops of laudanum, improper treatment.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said PATRICK GLINN came to his death by receiving, at the hands of ANN MURRAY, a teaspoonful of Godfrey's Cordial, which caused said child's death, but whether through malice or otherwise, the Jury cannot say.

Mrs. MURRAY was then committed by the Coroner, and her husband was locked up as a witness.

Anniversary of the American Bible Union.

The American Bible Union, embracing the Bible Revision Association, commence their Seventh Annual Meeting to-day, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The exercises will be prolonged two days. Besides the usual reports, there will be a number of addresses from some of the leading Revisionists. Among those engaged to speak, are Rev. Dr. LYND, Ky., President of the Bible Revision Association; Dr. FANNING, President of Franklin College, Tenn.; Dr. BELL, Ky., Chairman of the Board of Bible Revision Association; Rev. JAMES PYPER, Mich.; Rev. WM. CATHCART, Conn., and others. Renewed interest attaches to the present anniversary, on account of the recent difficulties between Rev. Dr. MACLAY, the former President, who lately resigned, Rev. Dr. JUDD, one of the translators employed in the New Revision, and the Board of Managers. At the Anniversary Prayer meeting, last evening, there was a large attendance, indicating that an unusually large number will be present during the stated anniversary exercises.

Found Dead in Bed—Rum the Cause.

MARY MOUNT, a native of Ireland, and aged 75 years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 73 Cannon-street. Coroner PERRY was notified. Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON, who made the *post mortem*, was of opinion that death was caused by long and excessive use of intoxicating drinks, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the doctor's statement.

Drowned.

The body of an unknown woman was found drowned yesterday morning in a sunken lot, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, to which place she is supposed to have wandered while under the influence of liquor. The body was taken to the Twenty-second Ward station house and the Coroner notified.

Run Over in Broadway.

Miss ELIZABETH VOORHIS, a young lady from Newark, N. J., was run over and severely injured in Broadway, near Exchange-place, yesterday morning, by a horse and cart driven in a careless manner by JOHN LYNCH. Officer JOHNS, of the Reserve Police Corps, arrested LYNCH and took him before Justice OSBORNE, by whom he was held to answer. Miss VOORHIS was removed to the residence of her uncle, No. 173 Division-street.

Accidentally Killed.

JOHN DEARY, an Irish laborer, aged 66 years, was killed yesterday at Bloomingdale, by the falling of the chimney of a house about which he was at work.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather to-day seriously impedes business.

ASHES—Are unaltered. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 31¼, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at previous prices.

CANDLES—Appear in good request at very full rates.

COFFEE—Has not varied much. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Remains in fair request at strengthening rates,—including Middling Uplands at 12½c.; do Gulfs at 12¾c.@13¼c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ₩ lb.

FISH—Are generally in moderate demand at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less activity, but not less firmness—sales having been reported since our last of about 8,300 bbls., in lots mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 45@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 90@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	7 25@ 8 50

Canadian is still scarce and wanted; 250 bbls. changed hands at $6 35@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern is pretty actively sought after, and is very firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$7 25 and $8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is *worth $3@$5 25 for Extra, Fine, and Superfine, ₩ bbl.* Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, mainly at $3 62½@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Two cargoes of new Malaga Raisins have been received, including that of the bark *William*, sold previous to arrival, on terms not made public; and that of the *E. S. Penny*, comprising 1,700 boxes Layers at $4 62½; 2,700 boxes Bunch at $4 12½; 1,300 half boxes do. at $2 12½; and 3,300 qr. boxes do. at $1 06¼, each. Nothing really new in other respects.

GRAIN—Wheat is in comparatively light supply, and being generally held above the views of purchasers, it attracts less attention. The sales since our last comprise about 34,000 bushels, including good Canadian White, at $1 65; good to choice Western White, at $1 [illegible] ordinary to good do. Red, at $1 38@$1 55; and inferior to fair ordinary Southern red at $1 30@$1 40, ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid, at 85c.@88c. for ordinary to choice new, ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and drooping. It was last sold at $1 15@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are firm at 44c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales reported of nearly 47,000 bushels, at 64c.@67c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 67½c.@68½c. for Mixed; 69c.@71c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 71c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 1,200 bales River taken at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, states that "the market continues buoyant with a very light stock, both in our own and neighboring markets. During the fore part of the week our total stock was reduced to about 5,000 Hides, which was the lightest held by the importers for many years: since then we have had an arrival of Orinoco, which are still afloat and held somewhat above present prices. Sales have been principally in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres Hides, there being no other stock in the market.—*Green Salted Hides*—The market is entirely bare of foreign, and the City slaughters are principally sold in advance of receipts. *Upper Leather Hides are extremely* scarce and in good demand; all of the Africans expected very soon have been sold to arrive. *Horse Hides* are in poor supply and much sought after. There are at present none in first hands. The *receipts* are 30,617 from foreign ports, and 3,062 coastwise, *as follows*: 27,712 Orinoco, ₩ *Ciudad Bolivar*; 4,515 Porto Cabello, ₩ *T. B. Wattson*; 1,692 Rio Hache, ₩ *J. W. Hale*; 1,393 Savanilla, ₩ *Union*; 872 from Honolulu, ₩ *S. S. Bishop*; 338 from Mexico; 35 West Indies; and 2,689 Coastwise—making a total of 33,680 Hides. Sales have been: 15,426 Dry B. Ayres and Montevideo, 20@23 lbs. at 28c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,488 Dry B. Ayres and Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20 lbs. at 28c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5@7,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs. at 27½c., 7 mos., usual selection; 6,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 25½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, (prev. to arrive,) 23 lbs. at 23½c. 6 mos. rig. water dmgd.; 1@2,000 Dry Tampico, (to arrive,) 22 lbs. at 22½c., 6 mos., rig. water dmgd.; 1,880 Dry Rio Hache, 18½ lbs. at 22c., cash, less 5 ₩ cent.; 280 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs. at 23c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent.; 500 Dry Southern, on private terms; 175 Dry Southern, 16 lbs. at 17½c., 6 mos., as they run; 100 Jamaica, 20 lbs. at 21½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 60 lbs. at 14c., 6 mos., as they run; 150 Wet Salted California, (to arrive,) 30 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Wet Salted Montevideo Horse, [illegible] at [illegible], 6 mos. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Frances*, from Buenos Ayres, with [illegible] hides; the [illegible], from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Phenix*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the *Hugo*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Erzgroesherzogin von Oldenburg*, from Angostura, with 7,000 hides; the *St. Vitus*, from Angostura, with 10,000 hides; the *Alphonse*, from Angostura, with 15,000 hides; the *Lookout*, from San Francisco, with 20,000 hides; the *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 4,000 hides; the *Ilva*, from Maracaibo, with 4,000 hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 33,380, (same time last year 96,000,) as follows: 1,864 Dry Buenos Ayres; 27,720 Dry Orinoco; 1,254 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,800 Dry Savanilla; 200 Dry West India; 872 Dry Sandwich Islands.

HOPS—New are still in fair request and are steady at from 8c.@11c., ₩ lb. Old rule heavy and languid at 4½c.@7½c.

IRON—Sales transpired of about 60 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $30½@$31, usual terms ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern remain in moderate supply and fair request, at $1 87½ ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in active demand at full and buoyant rates.

LIME—Rockland appears quiet, yet firm, at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Remains in pretty active demand, at former rates. New-Orleans, 54c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@49c.; Cuba Muscovado, 42c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and inactive; prices, nominal. Spirits Turpentine is in rather better request, but at irregular rates, ranging from 41c.@43½c. ₩ gallon. Tar and Rosin appear as last noticed.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. 120 baskets Olive found buyers at $3 87½ each. Linseed is still selling from store at 97c.@98c. ₩ gallon. Stock limited. Lard Oil remains scarce and quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very moderately inquired for and heavy in price, with sales reported of about 570 bbls. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—Prime is scarce and wanted at [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible] at 11½c.@14½c.; [illegible]

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

[illegible]

WHISKEY—Sales transpired of 300 bbls. Ohio and [illegible] at 38c.@38½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty active and steady, [illegible] rather firmer rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible]; Flour, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, [illegible]; Tobacco, 35s. ₩ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, [illegible]. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per *Asia*.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 23d inst. per *Arabia*, via Boston. We are since in possession of advices per *Pacific*, Canada and *Asia*. Our market continued in a dull state up to the 20th, since which, with a good demand for the home trade, and on speculation, together with a fair inquiry for export to Great Britain, much firmness has prevailed—the closing rates showing an advance of 25c.@40c. on the week.

WHEAT—A good inquiry has existed during the week for shipment to Great Britain; some purchases have likewise been made for France and Spain. In prices a decline of 3@5c. ₩ bushel was experienced immediately subsequent to my last, but on the 24th, the downward tendency was arrested, and the market has since daily improved—to-day's quotations being 5c.@7c. higher than those given in my last.

INDIAN CORN—With a reduction in freights, a good inquiry has existed for export, and prices have improved 4c. ₩ bushel, although the arrivals have been large.

RYE—With more offering, has receded [illegible] ₩ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—After declining, has again improved. To London—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d. ₩ bushel. Liverpool—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d. ₩ bushel. Havre—Flour, 70c.@75c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 19c. ₩ bushel.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in their line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Trimmings, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) [illegible] John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. .... 119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 22 Burling-slip.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Son,) No. 201 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Banner.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand, making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 129 East 27th, and 310 Broome-sts.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD .... 120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Stores.

GRIFFING BROS & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Towne & Co.,) No. 183 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Tarbe & Wilson,) 10 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) .... 61 Beekman-st.

Any additions to the above list should be addressed to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,

ALSO,

ORNAMENTAL

AND PLAIN,

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

[illegible]

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, tradesmen, committees, and all others, neatly and correctly done, at reasonable prices, at THOS. E. SUTTON'S Job Printing office, No. 143 Fulton-st. Card printing in all its varieties. Check-books, receipt-books, &c., handsomely printed, and bound and ruled to order.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. These buildings, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted for heavy or light work than any other establishment in this City. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Depot Building, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one minute from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to G. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, CORner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, [illegible] 10—30 windows each. Inquire at the Hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

BAY STATE TOOL COMPANY, — NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of

FIELD HOES,

PLANTERS' HOES,

MANURE FORKS,

SPADING FORKS,

HAY FORKS,

GARDEN RAKES,

POTATO HOOKS, &c.

For sale by the Company's only Agents,

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,

No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLENCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE UPRight tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 18 4-inch tubes, to 24 inches diameter, having 48 tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. York.

COAL.

THE [illegible] COAL is now for sale at the following [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for [illegible] a week. Single [illegible]. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The [illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible].

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible].

[illegible] cash in advance.

[illegible], No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

[illegible] WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES renders it absolutely necessary to put the paper to press at an earlier hour in the morning. Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements before 10 o'clock P. M., or it will be impossible to place them under their appropriate headings.

The WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation of over 80,000 copies. Advertisers must hand in their advertisements on or before Wednesday, 9 P. M., of each week, or they cannot be inserted until the week after.

The Wisdom of Wise.

Governor HENRY A. WISE is on his high horse again. He was called out the other night at a Richmond meeting, held to extinguish that damnable traitor, JOHN MINOR BOTTS,—who don't believe that the prosperity of the Union goes up and down with the price of niggers;—and he gave them the finest specimen of unadulterated Virginia bombast we have seen this season. We print it in another column. It is a refreshing contribution to the political literature of the day. It is almost as good as the kindred orations of Col. KEITT and Bully BROOKS.

Governor WISE is a great statesman. He stumped the State when he was running for Governor, and gave the people a tolerably correct picture of the decay and degradation which is fast becoming the lot of the Old Dominion. No man, North or South, has ever dealt in more scathing rebukes of the policy which has governed Virginia, or in more graphic pictures of the ruin it has caused, than he. His speeches were almost as savage as JEFFERSON'S *Notes*; and if any Northern man had ventured to say half as much about that State as he did, the whole country would have been made to ring with complaints of Northern abuse. He did good service—by telling greatly-needed truth. He roused the people to a sense of their condition, and to the absolute necessity of prompt and effective measures of relief.

In this way, we have no doubt, Gov. WISE was really at the bottom of the Republican movement which is already strong in Virginia,—especially in the Western part of the State. He depicted in vivid colors *the natural and inevitable results of Slavery* upon the industry, development, growth and prosperity of the country. Although he carefully avoided pointing out the *cause* of the evils he described, he still sketched them with so masterly a hand,—he painted in such bold and glaring colors the poverty and powerlessness of the Old Dominion, when contrasted with her early greatness,—that no man could avoid looking her condition fairly in the face; and when that was once accomplished, the people speedily drew their own conclusions as to the causes of all this decay. They knew that there is *but one thing* that makes Virginia to differ from New-York,—that there is only one respect in which her position, her means of development and of progress, are not equal to those of the Northern and Western States,—and that is SLAVERY.

Governor WISE did not intend to stir up any such reflections, or to bring about any such sentiment. He meant to convince the people that something must be done for the redemption of Virginia, and also that he was the man to do it. In this attempt he partly succeeded. He secured the election and became Governor, and he has recommended *two* great measures of relief: *a tax on oysters*, and a federal policy which shall increase the *price of niggers*. In his first message he ciphered up an income of three or four hundred thousand dollars, which the State might enjoy if she would only impose a good round tax on everybody who ventured to catch oysters in the Atlantic Ocean off her coast; and he has made several speeches since,—demonstrating, according to Daboll, that if California had only come in as a Slave State, the price of a good, sound, healthy Virginia buck nigger would have risen from one thousand to *three* thousand dollars, and that *a Billion of dollars* will not compensate the Old Dominion for the blunder of admitting California as a Free State! Oysters and Niggers, according to Gov. WISE, are thus the corner-stones of Virginia's greatness.

But the Governor's oratory is tinged with a shade of melancholy. He was compelled ignominiously to abandon his great Oyster scheme. The hearts of the people were not prepared for it. He could not, with all his fervor, raise the public temper up to the height of that great argument. They wouldn't tax the bivalves. They laughed irreverently at his suggestions. The Governor evidently fears he is to be equally unfortunate with regard to his niggers. He dwells with touching pathos on the sad insecurity which already affects that kind of property. "You might as well," says he, with pithy and pathetic earnestness, "you might as well own a thousand dollars *on a chip* on the Ohio River, as to own a slave worth a thousand dollars on the banks of that stream in the limits of Virginia." And he has heard, too, that it costs the town of Charlestown *eighty dollars a night* to watch the slaves and prevent their escape from the salines of Kanawha. What perverse minds these wretches must have,—thus anxious to escape the blessings of the peculiar and patriarchal institution!

Governor WISE proposes a new scheme. He wishes to save all this expense—to fortify the institution,—to make slaves worth something, by dissolving the Union. That's his new device. But he is afraid that won't work. FREMONT, he evidently thinks, is to be elected, and yet he fears Virginia won't secede. There are traitors in her midst! The fact seems to have dawned on his mind that there are men in Virginia—and a good many of them, too, who will oppose disunion and even *take office* under FREMONT! Words have no power to picture the consternation of Governor WISE upon this discovery. "My friend," says he, "[illegible] what Southern man would dare to take office under FREMONT? [illegible] AFTER MAN: I can [illegible] them [illegible]." Poor WISE!

But the Governor seeks consolation under this distressing state of things. Even in the depths of his despondency, he sees gleams of light. Even if they should have "enough to do with traitors at home," in the case of disunion, the far-seeing WISE is sure they can get help from their allies in the Northern States. There are men, he thinks, in the Free States who will fight for Slavery when it comes to blows,—and then, he adds, "*We have friends across the water, too!*"

Who are *traitors* to the Union and the Constitution now?

Gas and Gas Lights.

The most unsatisfactory bill that a housekeeper pays is his gas bill. It is an imperious visitor, that thrusts himself over your threshold once a month, and, in the stand-and-deliver style, gruffly demands your money—more or less of it, as the whim takes him. If you hesitate, if you venture the opinion that you owe him less than the demand, you shall be consigned to total darkness. There is your bill! Pay it, or else burn candles, or go into the gas business yourself!

It will please our gas-consuming housekeepers to know that the Gas Companies of this City intend to reduce the price of their merchandise, in October next, from $3 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. This reduction will be a saving of some $400,000 a year to the gas consumers of New-York City. Our suburban friends over in Brooklyn, who are compelled to pay the exorbitant price of $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, and have, withal, to submit to a certain "insolence of office" which the gas business seems to engender over there, have no such pleasant prospect for the future. If, therefore, they want gas at a reasonable price, they must remove their residences to New-York, where, in addition to cheap gas, they will find sewers, and Croton water, and all those indispensable conveniences which are precious to a housekeeper.

The first attempt to supply cities in the United States with gas was made at Baltimore in 1821, and at New-York in 1823. Both these attempts were unsuccessful.

The New-York Gas Light Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated March 26, 1823. It was reorganized in 1827, and then commenced a successful business. The Manhattan Gas Light Company was incorporated, with a capital of $2,000,000, February 26, 1830. Upon these two Companies the City of New-York is now entirely dependent for gas. The former Company supplies all that portion of the City which is below Grand-street, and the latter Company all that portion which is between Grand-street and Seventy-sixth-street.

The New-York Gas-Light Company has one hundred and thirty miles of pipe laid through the streets of the City, ranging from four to eighteen inches in diameter. In 1855 this Company manufactured about 300,000,000 cubic feet of gas, consuming about 45,000 tons of coal. It furnished gas to 3,200 street lamps and to 9,000 private customers.

The Manhattan Gas-Light Company has one hundred and seventy-eight miles of pipe laid through the streets of the City, ranging from four to twenty inches in diameter. In 1855 this Company made 470,000,000 cubic feet of gas. It lighted 7,148 street lamps, and supplied gas to 17,800 private customers.

These Companies jointly light and keep in order for the City about 10,500 street lamps; for which they are paid $25 per annum for each lamp. This payment nets the Companies, according to their estimate, only $1 50 per 1,000 cubic feet for the gas consumed in the lamps; which is just one-half the sum charged to their private customers for gas, but is doubtless profitable to them even at that low rate.

The gas is manufactured from rich bituminous coals,—such as Cannel coal, Newcastle coal, and the Albert coal of Nova Scotia. A chaldron of Newcastle coal, weighing 27 cwt. will yield

Gas	8,600	cubic feet.
Coke	14	cwt.
Ammoniacal liquor	12½	gallons.
Thick tar	12	gallons.

A chaldron of Cannel coal will yield an average of 12,000 cubic feet of gas. The gas coal used in New-York costs about $12 per chaldron. The coke, or shell of the coal after the gas is extracted, is worth about $4 per chaldron, and makes a very pleasant fire in a grate.

The bituminous coal is thrown into a hot iron cylinder, or retort, as it is called, whose mouth is closed and sealed tight with soft clay. The vapor of the coal, distilling in the retort, passes through a tube by which it escapes into a series of vessels, called the condenser, where it cools and deposits all its tar and other condensible impurities. Thence it passes through another series of vessels, called the purifier, containing quick lime, of the consistency of cream, which cleanses the vapor of its sulphurous intermixtures. From the lime, the purified vapor of the coal, or, in other words, the gas, now flows into the gasometer, and is ready for use. From the gasometer, it is driven, through main and service pipes, into the consumer's burners.

The machinery of all gas manufactories is the same in principle, and seems now to be perfect. The chief improvements made lately in the machinery consist in the manner of applying to the gasometer the pressure which regulates the force of the gas, as it jets from the burners. The metre is the only arbiter between the gas manufacturer and the gas consumer. It is a sheet-iron drum, placed in every building, containing a system of clock machinery, which professes to measure and register upon an external dial the quantity of gas that passes through it into the burners. This instrument has frequently been subjected to severe investigations, to test its accuracy. But, though a very intelligent commission of the British House of Commons examined it and pronounced it reliable, we never yet knew a gas consumer who had perfect faith in its virtue. This general lack of faith in the instrument is, doubtless, owing to the fact that it is often caught telling improbable and impossible stories!

The consumer locks up his house and goes into the country. On his return, that ubiquitous gas bill follows him over the threshold, charging that—though his dwelling has been unoccupied during his absence—several hundred feet of gas have been burned in it! The consumer remonstrates. The gas monopolist says—Look at the metre! The consumer swears that no gas has been burnt in his house. "Bah! to your [illegible]," says the Company. "Hang your metre," says the consumer. And so this mysterious servitor of the Company is continually engendering a quarrel between the two parties. Of course the consumer has to submit. The only remedy for these frequent troubles seems to be, that the consumer shall pay a yearly rent for his gas, as he does for his house; or that he shall make his own gas, which he can easily do with some of the various "Portable Gas Machines" which Yankee ingenuity has recently devised.

Illuminating gas is also made from resin, covered with sawdust and distilled in a retort, in the same manner as in the manufacture of coal gas. It is twice as luminous as coal gas, and is produced at less than half the expense. The Delevan House at Albany, and the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, are illuminated with resin gas, manufactured on the premises. The St. Nicholas Hotel has 2,500 gas burners, which consume, every night, from 10,000 to 18,000 cubic feet of resin gas. To light the same burners with coal gas would require from 18,000 to 20,000 feet of the latter. Resin gas is now coming into general use in manufactories and in private dwellings.

About a year ago, the Gas Companies in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg combined to practice what we consider an outrageous swindle upon their customers. They demanded, and they still demand, from every one making application for gas, a permanent deposit of money, varying in amount from $5 to $50, before the gas can be furnished to those seeking it. For this money, a certificate of deposit is issued by the Company, which will be redeemed only when the owner, having paid his last gas bill, notifies the Company that he has no further need of their gas—if the Company is solvent at that time.

The miserable excuse offered for this extortion is that some consumers leave their last bill unpaid, and that there is no other way to protect the Company from such consumers of their profits, than by demanding from all money in advance.

That is, *the community is extortionately taxed for the purpose of insuring the Gas Company from all its bad debts!*

It is enough to say of this extortion that it is a direct violation of the charter of every Gas Company that has attempted it; and as such, it will doubtless receive particular attention at the next session of our Legislature. It has created an intense public odium against the monopolising character of our Gas Companies, which will probably result in breaking up the monopolies, and in opening the business of gas manufacture to that competition, which is as necessary in this as in every other branch of business in which the public is interested.

The Roman Catholic Press.

It must strike reflecting persons as not a little curious, that while a large portion of the more unscrupulous opponents of Colonel FREMONT are denouncing him as a Roman Catholic, the whole body of the Roman Catholic press are denouncing him with equal vigor, and advocating the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. BROWNSON'S *Quarterly Review* for October,—the leading Catholic organ in this country,—has just come out with an article upon the Presidential election, in which, while it deprecates introducing the question of religion into the canvass at all, it still declares that "it is bound in conscience to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN." It says:

"We do not urge the support of the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party on the ground of its *supposed partiality to Catholics as such. The argument adduced by some, that we ought to support that party because it has heretofore appointed Catholics to office, and will most likely do so again, has no great weight with us, and is, indeed, one we regret to see urged.* Government is instituted for the common good of the governed, not for the sake of office-holders."

This is laying down very sound general maxims:—yet it is pretty generally understood that the whole Catholic vote of New-England was cast for General PIERCE in 1852, as a consideration for his appointment of a Roman Catholic Postmaster-General: and it has been furthermore asserted that *the arrangement was made in the City of Boston* only two or three weeks before the election.

The reason why Catholics should not ask office *as such*, is thus very *naively* stated:

"If we, as Catholics, forget this, and ask office because we are Catholics, we make ourselves a Catholic party in politics, *and necessarily provoke a non-Catholic party which will oppose us.*"

And the *Review* thus makes its final appeal:

"*It is not for any special benefit we, as Catholics, shall reap from supporting Mr. Buchanan, that we urge our friends to support him*, but it is on broad national grounds, and in the interest of American principles, and all classes of American citizens. The Fremont men would perhaps bid higher in one sense for our votes, but our right to vote is a sacred trust, and we are bound in conscience to exercise it for the public good, according to our best judgment. *We are, then, it seems to us, bound in conscience to give Mr. Buchanan our suffrages in the coming Presidential election.*"

This is precisely the advice given by every Roman Catholic press in the country. We cannot recall the name of a single Catholic journal that is not an open and earnest advocate of Mr. BUCHANAN'S election. Look at the list in this City:

The *Freeman's Journal*, (organ of Bishop HUGHES.)
The *Irish News*, edited by T. F. MEAGHER.
The *Citizen*, JOHN MITCHEL'S old paper.
The *Irish American*.
The *Truth-Teller*, a sad misnomer.

All these, comprising, so far as we know, all the Roman Catholic papers of the City, are bitter, zealous, and not very scrupulous, in their opposition to Col. FREMONT. Is it not a little singular that this should be so, if he is a Roman Catholic?

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Every day the Buchanan men are losing confidence more and more in their ability to bring about a "Democratic" success in Pennsylvania, and accounts from different localities in that State which have always been looked upon as Democratic strongholds, would seem to indicate that their fears rest upon a good foundation. We find in the most reliable of the Pennsylvania papers, and are constantly receiving ourselves, letters from these localities, giving glowing accounts of the progress of the Republican cause, and of the determination to rebuke at the polls that intense sectional spirit which seeks to entail upon all our free territory the incubus of Slavery. In the mining regions of Carbon and Schuylkill, especially—in every locality, in fact, which has been canvassed by friends of the Republican movement, a great revolution is taking place in the sentiment of the masses; and nothing is wanting, we are convinced, but to assure them that the election of either BUCHANAN or FILLMORE would result in the enslavement of Kansas and the adjoining Territories, to cause them to abandon the Slavery Propagandists almost to a man. In the interior [illegible] the State will be visited by prominent Republican speakers; and it is safe to predict that the State will be carried for Col. FREMONT by a vote at large as ever has been cast for any Presidential candidate.

KANSAS REVELATIONS.—We publish elsewhere an interesting communication from a Missourian addressed to the St. Louis *Democrat* on the subject of the last unsuccessful Kansas expedition. We gain from the document some insight into the *modus operandi* of these Missouri raids which were stimulated by the falsehoods of political leaders in their endeavors to rouse the passions of the Borderers against the Free-State settlers. We learn further that the Missourians themselves have become heartily sick of their Southern allies, who, of late, have been committing depredations upon both friend and foe. The correspondent of the *Democrat* affirms most positively that BUFORD'S men drew pay—only came into the Territory to vote, and intended to return home in the Fall. He makes some further revelations now given to the public for the first time, and considering the opportunities of the writer for knowing the truth, his statements are entitled to credit.

MORE FILE BITING.—MR. J. A. MCMASTER, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*,—the leading Roman Catholic newspaper in this City;—has written a letter saying that if Col. FREMONT will only write a letter saying that he has never professed to be a Roman Catholic, he will prove him to be a liar. Why wait for that? If Mr. MCMASTER knows anything at all, he knows that Col. FREMONT has denied, over and over again, that he ever was or ever professed to be a Roman Catholic. His pretence that he must have a *letter* from him to that effect, is all affectation. The truth is, Col. FREMONT'S enemies are especially troubled by his obstinate refusal to write letters, and thus give them fresh material for abuse. They can neither coax, nor goad him into letter writing. If HENRY CLAY had been equally prudent, he would have been elected President.

UNION SAVING.—EX-GOVERNOR FLOYD, of Virginia, is to speak on Thursday in Wall-street. The *Journal of Commerce* is confident that the Union will be saved by the operation. Whether the Ex-Governor will repeat the Disunion speech he made not long ago at Lynchburg, in company with the valorous Col. KEITT, or whether he will select the speech which led the Boston *Post*, in 1850, to speak of him as the most dangerous of all the disunionists, we are not aware.

But is it not a little singular that the *Journal of Commerce* should base all its hopes of saving the Union upon the open and avowed *disunionists* of the South? We hope it will get TOOMBS, SLIDELL and Company to make speeches in Wall-street, before the canvass closes.

GOV. SHANNON IS A GOOD TEMPERANCE MAN.—The feelings of Gov. WILSON SHANNON have been lacerated by the assertion, which has been extensively believed, that he is given to the pleasures of the cup. He sends to the Ohio *Statesman* a pile of exculpatory documents, containing, among other things, an elaborate certificate from citizens of St. Clairsville, indorsing him as a man who neither drinks, nor does anything else that is improper. We are glad to know that the Governor is so proper an individual, but the certificates were needed.

TRUTH.—The *Radical Abolitionist* devotes its entire number for October to an earnest appeal to the enemies of Slavery *not* to vote for Col. FREMONT. It declares that the Republican Party is not in any sense, or to any extent, committed to the doctrines of Abolition, and that it cannot be relied on to do anything whatever to promote the overthrow of Slavery. It says:

"The Republican Party is not a party for the deliverance of the enslaved, but only for the security of the free. It is not a party for the black man, but *only for the white man*. It is not a party for the rescue of the whole country from the despotism of the slave power, but only for the rescue of Kansas."

MARYLAND WHIGS OUT AGAIN.—The Maryland Whig Convention has put forth a long-winded address to the respectable gentlemen who sail in its boat. The issue of the document, it appears, has been delayed until after the session of the Fossil Convention, which by courtesy was called National, at Baltimore. The signers apprehend the usual train of disasters in the event of the success of Col. FREMONT, but don't say anything that strikes us as particularly new.

MR. BANKS' EXCHANGE SPEECH.—The Boston *Atlas* excepts to the reports of Mr. BANKS' speech at the Exchange in this City, as published in the New-York papers. The *Atlas* is very welcome to the TIMES' report of that speech, which we hope will not be found open to all the charges of "gross inaccuracy, typographical blunders and ungrammatical sentences" with which our Boston cotemporary compliments his brethren here.

DIED FROM NEGLECT.—It will be recollected that some time during its late session, the Texas Legislature had under consideration a joint resolution requesting the Governor to convene an extra session of that body, in the event of the election of Col. FREMONT to the Presidency. It was passed by the Senate, but was not acted upon in the House "for want of time."

AN EDITOR KILLED IN A DUEL.—A telegraphic dispatch from Charleston informs us that W. R. TABER, Esq., Editor of the *Mercury* of that city, was killed in a duel on Monday afternoon. Mr. TABER, since his connection with the *Mercury*, has been noted as one of the most strenuous advocates of Slavery Extension.

Arrival of the Philadelphia from Havana.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. J. MCGOWAN, sailed from New-Orleans at 9 A. M. of the 20th; arrived at Havana sunrise of the 23d, and left at 4 P. M., same day, for New-York, where she arrived yesterday.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Granada*, Capt. GRIFFIN, arrived at Havana at 10 A. M. of the 23d, with the California mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

The *Philadelphia* landed $20,000 in specie at Havana, and brings $24,000 for this port.

Sept. 24, off Cape Florida, passed bowsprit and lower mast of a square-rigged vessel.

During the night of the 26th, the starboard engine of the *Philadelphia* was disabled through the breaking of the crank-pin, and she was compelled to perform the remainder of the voyage with but one wheel.

☞ DR. UNDERHILL is on hand with Croton Grapes. His depôt this year is No. 248 Broadway.

Academy of Music.

[illegible] performance of "[illegible]" [illegible] writing the words at this house last evening. It was, we believe, a perfect performance in every respect, and can only add to the regret which all true lovers of art experience at the mercenary exigencies which have thus brought the campaign to a close. The singers were in admirable voice; the chorus admirable; the orchestra admirable. There was evident cooperation on the part of every one, from the highest to the lowest, to lend brilliancy to the occasion; and it was a proper feeling, too. MAX MARETZEK—whose benefit it was—has deserved well, not only of the public, but of the hundreds of artists, who, without him, would have had nothing to do. At the end of the opera there was a very general call for the *impresario*. Mr. MARETZEK made his appearance, amid bursts of genuine applause, and, with a manliness for which we give him every credit, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On this day, eight years since, did I for the first time make my appearance before a New-York Public. During those eight years I have toiled to earn your approbation, and it is with a feeling of as much diffidence as pride that I now ask you to say whether in those eight years I have not deserved it.

But I am about to speak truly and plainly. During those eight years I have toiled, but in spite of the public favor and generosity I have not succeeded in my primary object. This was the establishment of Italian Opera in New-York.

Various reasons have been assigned for the *various* failures of Italian Opera.

Sometimes refractory *tenors* have been accused—at other times the exorbitant prices of *prima donnas* have been condemned, and occasionally public judgment has been graciously content to censure its own indifference.

Ladies and gentlemen, the real reason (although sometimes, yet rarely, entered upon) has never been fully appreciated.

It is, in my opinion, the utterly wrong and pernicious principles upon which Italian opera has invariably been conducted in New-York—principles not only completely inconsistent with American feelings and sympathies, but inconsistent with those of every capital city at present to be found in continental Europe.

In every Opera House which has been built in New-York the privileges of a limited and exclusive body of men have been guaranteed.

In the Academy of Music this principle has been carried to its climax.

At the Astor-place Opera House the privileged portion of the audience at least secured the rent of the house.

But here—in the Academy of Music—this is not the case. In addition to the enormous rent demanded, the privileges of a would-be exclusive party are larger—the claims they make upon the manager are more *exigeant*—their terms are harder—their requirements are heavier upon his brain and his body, his sweats and his toil, than they have ever before been.

Not, be it observed, that the stockholders as a body would be adverse to granting all fair and reasonable demands made upon them, were it not that their Executive Committee unaccountably insist upon enforcing their unreasonable claims.

As a natural consequence all former managers have largely sunken money. Even I—a manager by profession—by unwearied perseverance and the most constant labor have barely been able to save myself from loss.

Never has there been a more prosperous month in the Academy than the present one. But prosperous as it has been it would not have been worth my while to have continued my management under those conditions which would have been imposed upon me.

Therefore is it that I have declined becoming the lessee of the Academy. Therefore it is that I ask for your judgment. You have always dealt with my short-comings and inefficiency more than favorably. Your generous support has enabled me to persevere in the struggle to locate Italian Opera in New-York. Amongst you I have personal as well as public friends. To your judgment, as a manager, I bow myself. As a man, however, allow me to say that I feel I am right and answer for myself to my own conscience.

Permit me in conclusion to tender you my warmest thanks for your undeviating kindness, and to retire from the momentary position to which your call has summoned me to my place in the Orchestra.

Arrival of the President.

His Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, arrived in this City last night at 9¾ o'clock. He left Washington at an early hour yesterday morning, stopped at Baltimore for a short time, where he was received by the military, and breakfasted with the Mayor; then left for Philadelphia, where he dined, and quitted that city by the 5 o'clock P. M. train for New-York.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, his Secretary, by Gen. ANDERSON, of Tennessee, and Col. HOOVER, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

When the cars reached Jersey City, His Excellency alighted and took the ferry-boat for New-York.

On reaching the Astor House, where he was to sleep, he was met by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, JOHN R. BRODHEAD, Esq., JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., Judge CONNOLLY, HENRY LIVINGSTON, Esq., Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, and the reporters. He was introduced to these gentlemen by Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER.

His Excellency, in rather a humorous way, asked Mr. JOHN COCHRANE how he was running. Mr. COCHRANE replied that he was running very well. His Excellency said, "I trust you will not run off the track."

His Excellency then said to his visitors, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you. I shall shortly retire. I am very happy to see you."

His Excellency announced his intention to leave the City this morning at 7½ o'clock, for Worcester.

POLITICAL.

The Fremont and Dayton Central Union—The Shakers for Fremont.

The heavy rain-storm of last night did not materially affect the attendance at the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute, in answer to a call from the Fremont and Dayton Central Union. The room was crowded, and the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic of the campaign. Excellent addresses were delivered by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., of this City, and Judge DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. During the evening a gentleman from Genesee County stated that on Sunday last he was in Lebanon, where he heard Elder EVANS deliver a very earnest and effective Republican discourse to four hundred of his Shaker brethren, all of whom intend to vote for Freedom and FREMONT in November next. The Elder said that when there was nothing of more importance in politics than questions of tariffs and sub-treasuries, it was not their duty to interfere—then politics might be left entirely with the "World's people." But when Freedom was at stake it became a duty to let their votes be given in its defence. The announcement was received with great applause.

New Republican Organization.

A new Republican organization, called the "Young Men's Republican General Committee," has been organised in this city. Its headquarters are at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The body will be composed of three delegates from each Ward. Messrs. M. DUPUY, L. A. DESNON, and C. B. WHEELER, were chosen last night to represent the Second Ward in the Committee.

Nearly all the other Wards have also appointed delegates, and the Association promises to be a very useful one in the coming campaign.

Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union.

The Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union held last evening an interesting and animated meeting, with a numerous auditory, notwithstanding the rainy and disagreeable weather. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER opened with an excellent practical speech on City politics, and the political duties of the mechanic and workingman at this important crisis. He was succeeded by Mr. JOHN FITCH, in a highly interesting address. Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, a mechanic, made the closing address, which was a very able one.

☞ On Saturday evening the friends of FREMONT and Freedom at Milltown, Putnam Co., and vicinity, assembled to listen to a presentation of the issues of the campaign by J. G. MILLER, Esq., of Carmel, in that county, and Col. TARBELL, of Hux. So engaged are our friends there that they adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening of this week, to hear from Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, and Col. TARBELL. A third and still larger gathering is the object of our enthusiastic friends at Milltown.

German Republicans.

A mass meeting of the German Republicans of Kings Co. was held last Saturday evening at Constitution Hall. There were gathered together a vast number of respectable German citizens from Kings Co., as well as from New-York and Hoboken; the fair sex was also well represented to the great enjoyment of those present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ED. WEBER, whereupon RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Esq., President of the German Society, was elected Chairman, and Mr. F. W. RUDTORN Secretary. After the Fremont Marseillaise had been sung, Mr. GARRIGUE addressed the meeting in a most impressive speech. Then Messrs. MALIGNON and GRUBE followed, and their speeches, as well as that of the Chairman, were often interrupted by enthusiastic applause. At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned, and forming a procession marched down Court-street, headed by a brass band, and accompanied by banners and transparencies with devices relating to the principles of the Republican Party.

The following [illegible]

1. Resolved, That [illegible] States, in connection with their American [illegible] will endeavor to secure the welfare of their [illegible].

2. That all of us will devote our [illegible] talents and [illegible], [illegible] science, arts and education, and that we will aid in reestablishing and preserving the peace at home and abroad, as the necessary condition of the country's prosperity.

3. That we deeply detest and abominate the outrageous treason committed to the political principles of the so-called Democratic Party, and we accuse them of having destroyed the peace of the country by protecting and advocating the principle of Slavery in Free Territories, and by persecuting cruelly our fellow citizens, whose only crime it was to love Freedom more than Slavery, and that they have exposed the unstained American name to the contempt of the world by the piratical principles of the Ostend manifesto.

4. That we are of the firm conviction that the Republican Party will restore the [illegible] and the good name to the United States.

5. That we, at the coming Presidential election, will exercise conscientiously our right to vote, and will do so in favor of JOHN C. FREMONT as President, and WILLIAM L. DAYTON as Vice-President.

6. That we do not acknowledge any party obligations that ask from us the sacrifice of principles most sacred to us, and for this reason we will belong with heart and soul and German faithfulness to the Republican Party, as long as it carries on its banners, as at present, the principles of true and eternal freedom.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Now that there is sufficient time to act in concert, would it not be well for the Governors of all the States to appoint the last Thursday in November (27th) as a day of thanksgiving and Prayer, so that at the same moment the outpourings of thirty millions of grateful hearts may ascend to the Fountain of all good. J. R. H.

Our Evening Free Schools.

All persons who may be interested in knowing where the evening schools are located in the various Wards of the City, will be enabled to do so by reference to the notice by the Board of Education, in our business columns.

☞ The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 16th inst., arrived at this Port last evening. Her advices are the same as those brought by the *Baltic*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

Chas. Hugue, who, for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

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FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 449 Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive—dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, [illegible], perfumery. And in the Children's Department—dolls, games, and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS, OF THE newest patterns, continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of fancy articles, ladies' [illegible], dressing and card cases, [illegible], bronze and other ornaments, &c., at the extensive Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES IN the great fire at St. Louis, Mo., another proof of superiority. ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. [illegible], 1856. Messrs. ROBERTS & DAVIS—Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the safe purchased of your manufacture (Herring's Patent) by Mr. [illegible], has been taken from the ruins of the fire this morning. The Safe was almost red hot when we touched it, after being exposed seven hours, and from the outside appearance (the brass name-plate was melted off) we supposed it was entirely destroyed. We were very much surprised to find, upon opening it, the wood-work in good order. Our books and papers perfectly legible, also book bills all safe and sound. C. H. BAILEY, MOSES ROY.

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DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER, if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

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This is a most admirably arranged travelers' guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any country.
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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Office, No. 160 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.
Premiums, from TWENTY-FIVE to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, amounting in the aggregate to FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
A Local Committee at Philadelphia, representing the various branches of industry, has been appointed to cooperate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition. And FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856 will be superior to any of its predecessors.
A Grand Agricultural Banquet, in which ladies as well as gentlemen will participate, will take place on Friday, Oct. 10, when distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.
Favorable arrangements with the various railroads, for the transportation of stock and other articles, are in progress, the terms of which will be given on application at the office.
The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.
The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. JOHN M'GOWAN, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, No. 160 Chestnut-st., (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
WM. B. KING, Secretary.
Sept. 1, 1856.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS, STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 49 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

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NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, NO. 323 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER MORTON, will open on Wednesday, Oct. 1, an unusual assortment of Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, comprising every style and quality, designed and manufactured expressly for this establishment—and will be offered at the cash low Broadway or Canal-st. prices. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which is all marked plainly in plain figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

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ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 285 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 285 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 29, their large and well-selected stock of every description of
FURS,
In the latest styles of
CARDINALS,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—They can recommend these goods to their customers with entire confidence, especial care having been taken to select the best and most matured skins.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the
Auction Sales
All the latest
Styles of
CARPETING,
which we offer
At the Lowest
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

Aequum lectum, aequus prudit lapes pede.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS,
Recherché in style,
Superior in quality.
J. A. H. has also
A rich stock of
DRY GOODS,
Which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Large and elegant assortment,
RICHLY TRIMMED
IN
Fancy and Black Cloths and Silk Velvets,
20 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

RICH OMBRE DE LAINES WITH SATIN STRIPES,
At 50 cents per yard.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ANNUAL EXPOSITION,
Oct. 1, 1856.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
With exhibit their Fall importations of Paris garments, of their own celebrated manufacture.
No. 63 Canal-st.

NEW FALL STYLES.
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, French, English, German and American Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
Just received from auction and for sale cheap by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

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NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their new Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
MUSLINS AND PRINTS, VALENCIA BOMBAZINES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
No. 299 Broadway.

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Superior in quality.
Children's Cloaks—Mourning Cloaks.
First-class trade.
JAMES S. HEARN,
No. 779 Broadway,
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Just received by the late steamers, including,
VELVET AND SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS IN NEW DESIGNS,
RICH STRIPES AND PLAIDS,
Also, a full assortment of BLACK SILKS, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 261 Broadway.

FLANNELS, LINENS, DOMESTICS.
Superior All-Wool and Union Flannels; Irish Linen Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.; Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, and Domestics generally, 15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, Cashmeres, Velaines, Mous. de Laines, De Beges, Alpacas, Lustres, Poplins, Paramattas, and Dress Goods generally,
RETAILED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

ORIENTAL MOUSSELINE DE LAINE
ROBES,
At 10 dollars.
A new lot will be opened on Monday, Sept. 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 29,
RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS.
A good assortment at $37 and $40 will be opened on Monday, 29th inst.
By ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 63 Canal-st.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Fashionable Paris Plaids and Stripes, in great variety,
AT 6s. 6d. AND 7s. PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 GRAND-St.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-St.

EMBROIDERIES.
Several cases just received per steamer *Asia*, selected especially for our retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

PLUSH FLOUNCED ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, the 29th instant, Plush Flounced Silk Robes, just received per steamer *Asia*.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened several cases of new goods, comprising a superb selection of every make of
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RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED,
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have always on hand an extensive assortment of the above goods, such as 4-4 Linens, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, and other goods appertaining to that line.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

RICH LACES—RICH LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have now on hand a magnificent assortment of rich laces, both black and white. Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES
in new designs, which surpass any previous importations. Ladies are invited to call and see them, No. 371 Broadway.

BLACK RIBBON VELVETS.
A large lot of the different widths. Will be sold cheap. Bought before the great rise in prices, at
ISAAC HADDOCK'S,
No. 285 Grand-st., middle of the block, between Chrystie and Forsyth.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
A beautiful assortment now open at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 379 Broadway, directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

500 SILK ROBES JUST OPENED,
Of newest patterns and superior quality,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FREEMONT MEN, FILLMORE MEN, AND BUCHANAN MEN.—To each and every one of you greeting: If you would be successful at the coming fall election, be sure and purchase your fall and winter clothing at WM. H. KNAPP'S, No. 323 Broadway, near 13th-st. Also, your umbrellas, canes, stocks, collars, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, &c. &c. It hath been said by another, that the essence of all true science lies in the philosophy of Clothes. It is highly important then that every one should have his wardrobe complete, that he may at least possess that in which lies the essence of all true science—*Clothes.* WM. H. KNAPP, 323 Broadway, 1 door above 13th-st.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen sts. has removed to No. 285 Grand-st., (middle of the block,) between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Plaids, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Table Cloths, Linens, Diapers, Prints, Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS—TO be almost given away at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 97 Fulton-st.; the stock is large and must be sold soon. This is the best chance to get clothing that can ever offer.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
Offers for sale a complete stock of the following goods at the lowest market prices:
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
Straw goods,
Silk and fancy bonnets,
Dress caps and head dresses,
French flowers, feathers, &c., &c.

FALL MILLINERY! FALL MILLINERY!
We have now on exhibition a large and elegant assortment of French Millinery, Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers very cheap. McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
(between John and Tillary sts.,) No. 293 Fulton-st.
N. B.—No second price.

MILLINERY.—MRS. CLARKSON BEGS TO inform her friends and the ladies of New-York, that she has opened her MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 784 Broadway, cor. of 10th-st., with a fashionable stock of Paris Millinaries, comprising a select assortment of Fall styles of hats, caps, head dresses, &c., &c.

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INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEA-KETTLE
TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.
from No. 89 Maiden-lane to No. 534 Broadway, where he will have increased facilities for showing his
NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates as at the old stand.
Shipping
supplied with
GALLEY and
TABLE HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
STEPHEN W. SMITH.
Sign of the Gilt Teapot.
No. 534 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERI[illegible] ... in a good plain cook and [illegible] ... Can be seen at [illegible] ... No. 216 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPE[illegible] ... one as plain cook ... a good baker of bread and biscuit ... and laundress ... the other as a good seamstress, a good waitress ... will make herself generally useful ... will go separate if required. Call at No. 216 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA[illegible] young women. One is a first-rate cook and excel[illegible] washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing, to make themselves generally useful. Good City reference [illegible]. Apply for two days at No. 120 23d-st., near [illegible], back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERI[illegible] ... one who thoroughly understands [illegible] ... can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen [illegible] at No. 650 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation as governess, in or near New-York; she [illegible] thoroughly, and the rudiments of French, music and drawing. Address X. Y. Z., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PRIVATE TU[illegible] or teacher in a school in the English classical [illegible] branches of education. Can give the best [illegible]. Address to A. M., No. 34 Union Theological Seminary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTES[illegible] tant girl as cook, and washer, and ironer, in a small private family; this person will be found faithful and obliging. A pious family preferred. Satisfactory references will be given. Call at No. 159 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO[illegible] man as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Reference given. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 69 State-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON IN some Protestant church, by one well acquainted with the duties. Apply to STEPHEN TERRY, No. 324 West [illegible]-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Please call at the store No. 104 West 24th-st.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUA[illegible] TION in the wholesale stationery, or drug business, or in some manufactory, where anything intrusted to his charge would be attended to with constant punctuality; those who want such a man would confer a favor by answering this; references given. Address AMERICAN, *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, who can be highly recommended for sobriety and integrity of character, will engage only in a respectable private family, where he can have the privilege of attending divine service at least once on Sabbath. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, wishes an engagement as Governess, in a private family, in or near New-York. She can instruct thoroughly English, in all its branches, also French and German—which languages she speaks fluently—Italian, and the rudiments of Music and Drawing. Address, B. L., Brooklyn, Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGE[illegible] MENT as visiting or resident governess, to give instruction in the usual English branches and French. She has no objection to any part of the country, and can furnish the highest references. Address M. A., office of this paper.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation, either as an assistant in a female seminary, or as day governess; she is prepared to give instruction in the ordinary English branches and French; satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. N.W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MILLINER CAPABLE OF TAK[illegible] ing the entire charge of an established business in the Western part of the State. This is an opportunity seldom offered, as the situation will be permanent, with the prospect of an interest in the business. Address with references, stating where an interview can be had, Box 4,139, N. Y. Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TWO PROT[illegible] estant women, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as cook and laundress; the best City references required. None but experienced persons need apply. Apply Wednesday and Thursday mornings, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 48 West 32d-st.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE IN THE country a man and his wife. The man must understand farming and gardening and his wife be capable of doing the cooking of the family. Reference required. Inquire at the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Grand sts.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ABOUT 15 years of age, residing with his parents, and writing a good hand. Salary, first year, $75. Address, in applicant's writing, COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Express* office.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH—A GENTLEMAN of superior qualifications as a PIANIST AND VOCALIST, to whom a salary of $1,200 for nine months' service will be paid. Address Box No. 102, Greensboro, Ala.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; SHE must be a Protestant, and thoroughly understand the care of a young child; English preferred. Apply at No. 44 West 20th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a lad from 13 to 15 years of age; salary $50 the first year. Good references required. Address A. L. J., this office.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY TO MAKE himself generally useful in a dry goods jobbing house. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.
B. F. FORD, No. 57 Cedar-st.

WANTED—COOK, WAITRESS, LAUNDRESS and chambermaid in a gentleman's family. All must be first-class servants and Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MILLINERS.—TO capable persons the highest salary will be paid. Apply at Mrs. SELF'S, 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages; constant employment insured.
REED & CASSELL,
No. 132 Nassau-st., upper floor.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS COMPETENT TO teach French, music, drawing, and the higher branches of English to two young ladies. An Episcopalian preferred. Address with full particulars, J. S. C., New-Brunswick, N. J.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN TO SEE THE WORLD.—Wanted, Landsmen, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Boat-steerers, Cooks, and Stewards, for short and long voyages. All necessary outfits furnished for the voyages. Office of the Company, No. 27 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up-stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUP[illegible] PLY you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 69 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—AN EUROPEAN lady, having a large extra room and closet, well furnished and supplied with gas and bath, would take one or two single gentlemen, in a private family. The house is situated near the City Hall, convenient to the cars or Wall-st. Ferry. Address C, Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPE[illegible] rior suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GEN[illegible] tleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board, at No. 208 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife wish a neatly furnished parlor and bedroom, with board. Location between 4th and 21st sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Terms must be moderate. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required. Address, stating name and residence, box No. 2,392, Post Office.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—This establishment, located at the corner of Hicks and Montague sts., in the most beautiful portion of the city of Brooklyn, within five minutes of the Exchange in Wall-st., has passed into the hands of the subscriber, who is now prepared to receive guests, having conveniently arranged suites of apartments for families and pleasant rooms for single gentlemen. Many improvements have been made, and every attention will be given to those who may favor him with their patronage.
JAMES L. BURNS.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY consisting of two gentlemen, child and nurse, desire board for the Winter, in or very near 24th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. They will require 3 rooms on second floor and one on the third, with first-class private table. Undoubted references given and required. Address Box No. 1,079 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

NO. 300 BOWERY.—HOTEL LODGINGS.—[illegible] gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings [illegible] per week, or [illegible] cents per night. The rooms are new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

A VERY PLEASANT ROOM CAN BE OB[illegible] TAINED at No. 16 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Terms moderate. Also, one for two months, which will be let reasonable. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private—references exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—TWO PARLORS AND bedrooms will now be rented with full board to gentlemen and their wives, without children, at No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors east of 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GEN[illegible] tlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements.—No. 267 4th-st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOL.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Ward.	School House.	Street.
1	No. 29	Nos. 97 & 99 Greenwich-st.
4	No. 1	William-st.
5	No. 44	corner North Moore and Varick-st.
6	No. 23	City Hall-place.
7	No. 31	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8	No. 38	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9	No. 3	corner Hudson and Grove sts.
10	No. 20	Ludlow-st., near Delancey.
11	No. 15	5th-st., near Avenue C.
12	No. 37	125th-st., Harlem.
12	No. 43	Manhattanville.
14	No. 42	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15	No. 35	13th-st., near 6th-av.
16	No. 11	17th-st., near 8th-av.
18	No. 40	20th-st., near 2d-av.
20	No. 32	35th-st., near 9th-av.
22	No. 28	40th-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that Evening Schools for the Education of Females will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School Houses:

Ward.	School House.	Street.
1	No. 29	Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4	No. 26	James-st., near Chatham.
6	No. 24	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7	No. 31	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8	No. 38	Clarke-st., near Broome.
10	No. 20	Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11	No. 15	5th-st., near Avenue C.
14	No. 21	Marion-st., near Prince.
15	No. 35	13th-st., near 6th-av.
16	No. 45	24th-st., near 8th-av.
18	No. 40	20th-st., near 2d-av.
22	No. 28	40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (males and females) will also be opened at the School House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils, free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 5th day of January, 1857.

ANDREW V. PERRY,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr.,
ALBERT SMITH,
FLORENCE McCARTHY,
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
Executive Com. on Evening Schools.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1856.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—The number of pupils is limited to ten. The design of the school is to furnish a thorough preparation for college or for mercantile life. Lessons are given in free hand, architectural and mechanical drawing, by Mr. Louis Bail, recently elected professor in the scientific department of Yale College. The French language is taught by Mr. Jacob Dalpe, a native of France, a sincere Protestant, who has been seven years in America, and in that time has completed the academical course, and taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at a New England college. Mr. Dalpe resides in the family, and will exert himself to promote the daily use of the language among his pupils. A circular will be forwarded to any applicant. The Winter term will commence on the 1st Nov. HENRY JONES, Principal—Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 1st, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN.—C. M. SELLECK, Principal.—The Winter Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 15th of October next. The design of the Principal is by affording proper facilities to prepare the pupils committed to his care for college, or for entering upon the commercial and business pursuits of life. To attain this, competent teachers are provided in each department of the School. The modern languages are taught; also, music, drawing, etc. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Bible House; Hon. A. Oakey Hall, City Hall, New-York.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the room large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CALISTHENICS AND DEPORTMENT.—Lieut. HARCOURT, late of the British army, respectfully informs the principals of scholastic establishments and parents, that he attends schools and private families in New-York and Brooklyn for the purpose of drilling pupils of both sexes in Calisthenics and Deportment, a portion of physical education so eminently necessary in promoting the laws of health. Terms, which are exceedingly moderate, may be known by addressing him at No. 536 8th-av.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

VIOLIN, FLUTE AND BASS VIOL CLASSES—At No. 27 6th-av., nearly opposite Amity-st. A new class will be formed on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for gentlemen and boys. Twelve lessons will prepare the learner for playing plain music at sight. Terms, $1 a quarter.

Boys' class at 4½ o'clock; piano class for young misses, Monday and Thursday, at 3½ o'clock; young ladies' class at 2½ o'clock. Terms $6 for 24 lessons. Private lessons, $10. L. A. BENJAMIN, Teacher.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 510 BROADWAY.—Information relative to schools can be obtained. Orders from schools and private families for tutors or governesses will receive strict attention, and none but experienced teachers will be recommended. Teachers wishing engagements are requested to apply to GEO. HATTON & CO. Principals are requested to forward circulars.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(Five hours from New-York) a Boarding and Day School for boys under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and Rev. THOMAS HEMPSTED, A. M. For circulars and testimonials apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., or WATKINSON and MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of the Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 250 WEST 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15. REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq. New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 173 10th-st.

FRENCH EVENING LESSONS.—J. J. BURNIER will be pleased to see his evening scholars TO-DAY, 1st October, at his house, 213 5th-av., near 14th-st. between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., for a preparatory meeting.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUCATION of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 34 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 50 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

[illegible] ... MISS [illegible] HAS RESUMED HER [illegible] ... school for young ladies ... Circulars may be had at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of M. KETCHUM and E. BEMENT, Esqs., No. 53 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

$10.—BOYS TRAINED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 600 Broadway, being privately instructed, learn more in one quarter than in one year at ordinary schools. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant this day.

MR. AND MADAME SEATS' SINGING CLASSES.—Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become members will please apply as early as possible, as the classes are now in course of formation. The method they adopt combines the cultivation of the voice, the study of concerted music, as well as solo singing. There will be an evening class for the convenience of gentlemen. For terms, &c., apply at their residence, No. 51 East 24th-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 882 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 132 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to
H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 22d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILGUS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing
D. S. ROWE, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 33d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INstitute, No. 278 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 18th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

A. H. WHEELER'S WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING ACADEMY.—Open day and evening, for reception of pupils, as heretofore. No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 2. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL.—NO. 397 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MISS F. D. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 826 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 4. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirees* will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 126 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Madame DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will reopen their Academy in New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 11, and in Brooklyn on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 3½ P. M. Circulars can be obtained at either Academy.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 66 Willoughby-st.

DANCING SCHOOL.—AT NO. 54 EAST THIRteenth-st., west of Broadway.—Mr. CHURRUAUD'S Classes will commence on the 23d October. Days: Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 noon, and 3½ o'clock afternoon. Circulars can be had as above.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FURNITURE.—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.,
and at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room, at moderate prices.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE. —A set of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered with crimson and green brocatel silk, consisting of two sofas, two arm chairs, and six chairs; the above is entirely new, and will be sold very cheap, as the owner has no further use of them. Can be seen at No. 22 11th-st., near Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—PARTIES ABOUT PURchasing should call at the office of the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., where they can effect a very great saving. Country orders solicited.

WANTED—AN OFFICE TABLE, FROM EIGHT to 9 feet in length, and about 4½ feet in width, with drawers. Apply to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 76 Barclay.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.

WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes:

"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING."

"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.

"TANNERS' and CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing.

"FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS" now in use.

"FOR PRINTERS' INK, BLACKING, LINIMENTS," and various purposes in the Mechanic Arts.

These Oils are very low in price, manufactured with great care by an improved process of distillation and refining, and offer to dealers more encouragement than any Oils in market.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine-st.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

See certificates at the office of the undersigned.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

Prepared expressly for ship's use.

20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.

AUSTENS, Agents,
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from [illegible] ... Also to exchange and for sale, City property, country seats and farms in any direction, from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $50 an acre, including 50 tons of hay, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS,
No. 161 Broadway, 2d door.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—A NEW TWO-story and basement brick house, finely located and rented till 1st of May for $300 a year. Will be sold cheap. Also, two lots on the corner of Meadow and 6th sts., each 25 by 70 feet, adjoining the above house, will be sold much less than inferior lots can be bought for, if applied for soon. Inquire of CHARLES STREET, No. 165 Washington-st., Hoboken, or No. 255 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Lot, 25x100. House, 2 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A THREE-STORY house on 80th-st., Yorkville, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, with all modern improvements; croton water, range, bath-tub, furnace, &c.; a fine view of Hurlgate, East River. Inquire of J. M. THORP, No. 22 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th st., or of R. A. THORP on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house in Henry-st.; has a front of 25 feet; is three rooms deep; has gas, Croton water, bath-room, furnace, range has been recently painted, and is in the most perfect order. Location the best in the Ward. For terms, &c., apply to ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—YORKVILLE, ON 80TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av., a splendid 2-story and basement house, $4,600; also, house and lot in 4th-av., by 87th-st., $5,250; also, 6 in Brooklyn, cheap. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st., office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL NEAR 4th-av., south side of 36th-st.; two 4-story brown stone front houses, No. 89 and 90; built and finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE—THE desirable 3-story and basement house and lot, No. 112, conveniently arranged, and pleasant locality. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHKEEPSIE FOR A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—Eight acres, with a large mansion, with wings and verandah, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold baths, water-closets, furnaces, range, &c.; beautiful lawn, with ornamental and shade trees; garden, with fruit in great variety; extensive river views and mountain scenery; half mile from depôt.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-story brown stone front English basement house at No. 230 West 22d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs., with the entire furniture. Is in first-rate order, having recently been papered and painted. Rent $1,500, to a responsible tenant. Will only be let to a small family. Apply as above, or at No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO A PRIvate family, situated west of Lexington-av., in 22d-st., three stories, thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, in excellent order. If desired, would sell the furniture and let the house. To see the house, address R. C. READ, Post-Office.

TO LET.—THREE NEW HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story and brown-stone basement houses, on West 44th-st., entirely new, neatly finished and well appointed for one or more families; gas and croton. Will be let by apartments if desired. Apply to SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, Broadway and 26th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET TO A SMALL AMERICAN OR English family, lower part and front basement of a new brick house, 20 by 40, [in 4th-av., first house below 15th-st., South Brooklyn; $6 per month. Apply at No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT ON CORNER of Canal and Elm sts.; let separate or together, with or without steam-power. Inquire in the store. The extension of Canal-st. makes this a desirable location.

TO LET—NO. 23 KING-ST., A THREE-STORY dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, might be let to two small families. Inquire of
A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building No. 120 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st.; light good, front and rear. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 250 Mulberry-st., for any business but the liquor trade. Apply to Dr. O'REILLY, No. 83 White-st., or to Mr. FARRELL, No. 291 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET.—THE LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 778 Broadway, either for a dwelling or business use. Apply at No. 195 Water-st., or to E. M. ATTWATER, No. 16 Cedar-st.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LEASE.—The large five-story building occupying the whole lot, 26x120 feet, on the southwest corner of Broome and Elm sts. The premises are all in complete order, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first-class hotel. Possession immediately, and rent low to a good tenant. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FREE MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, UNITED Americans, and other like societies, will find a most excellent room, at a reasonable rent, with an entrance unequaled, at No. 635 Broadway. Apply to DELLUC & CO., at the above number.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Carrol-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A CONvenient house, partly furnished preferred, for a man, his wife, and servant, to be occupied until April 1. Location and references A 1, bounded by 8th and 14th sts, and 2d and 7th avs. Address F. W. D., Box 3,488 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 124 ACRES OF VALUable land, 14 acres in wood, 110 acres suitable for all kinds of grain, grass, fruit and gardening in all its varieties. A large comfortable farm house, has 15 apartments, two cellars, &c.; a well of excellent water. Situation, North Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J., 1½ miles from Spotswood Depôt, Camden and Amboy Railroad, where trains pass twice a day from New-York and Philadelphia, 2 miles from Washington South River. Steamboats and sloops ply daily for New-York markets. If not sold at private sale before the 12th day of October, the farm will then be offered at auction, Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Inquire of JAMES M. CONOVER, at Dunham's Corner, near the farm; or to S. G. BOOTH, No. 13 West 12th-st., New-York. S. G. BOOTH.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, CONTAINING twelve acres, suitable for all varieties of fruit and gardening, a small comfortable house and excellent water. Situation North Brunswick, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, two miles from Washington, where steamboats and sloops ply daily for New-York markets. 1½ miles from Spotswood, where trains meet twice a day from New-York and Philadelphia. It will be for sale until Oct. 16. Inquire of WM. HOAGLAND, near the farm, or S. G. BOOTH, No. 13 West 12th-st., New-York. Price $900.

DESIRABLE FARM—A DECIDED BARGAIN—At Cedar Grove near West Bloomfield, N. J., 18 miles from New-York, and two from Railroad Station; 14 acres of superior lands with all the stocks and crops of corn, rye, 10 tons hay, cows, poultry, &c. New double two-story frame house, with French windows, blinds, piazzas, &c. Good barn and other outhouses, and plenty of fruit. Location healthy and good schools near.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City or Brooklyn property, either of three farms, well located, with good buildings and plenty of fruit, or two of the farms would be exchanged for an unencumbered first-class house and furniture. Price of farms, $10,000, $10,500 and $13,000. All of the said farms are in very healthy locations, and two of them within 1½ hours from New-York. Apply at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

SUPERIOR FARM, AT HYDE-PARK, L. I.—Ninety acres superior land, with a comfortable farm house, containing nine rooms, with excellent and extensive out-houses. Fine young orchard, in bearing, and great variety of other fruit; suitable for a gardener or milkman. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM of 24 acres, situated about 1½ miles from the railroad depôt in Newark; about five acres of fine woodland—the balance under cultivation. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.
No. 5 WALL-ST.

The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all the various matters pertaining to procuring and defending LETTERS PATENT for INVENTIONS. An extensive practice of fifteen years, embracing every country of Europe and America, has naturally accumulated in his hands a mass of important information in no other way to be acquired, respecting the various laws in force, and the practice necessary to the obtaining of valid Foreign as well as American Patents. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.—THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.—We have time and again asserted and proved that our Remedies have and will stop pain, and cure the patient of disease, quicker, safer and more effectual than any other medicines or method in the world.

Until Radway's Ready Relief was introduced to the world, who ever heard of the most agonizing pains being stopped in a few moments? of the weak, feeble and infirm being suddenly restored to strength? of the lame, disjointed and crippled taken from their crutches, and every limb and member of the body restored to soundness, elasticity and vigor in a FEW HOURS? of the bed-ridden for months and years raised from their beds of disease in one single night? Radway's Ready Relief has done this, and is doing it every day, hundreds throughout the United States can testify to the remarkably quick time made by Radway's Ready Relief in stopping pain.

TIME TABLE.

We request the attention of the reader to a few out of thousands of cases of cures made, and pains stopped by Radway's Relief, Resolvent and Regulators.

☞ RHEUMATIC PAINS.—The most severe Paroxysms of Rheumatism have been stopped in *five minutes*, after the first application of the Ready Relief.

☞ NEURALGIC SPASMS.—The most torturing darts of this terrible pain has been soothed and entirely stopped in *ten minutes*, after the first application.

☞ LUMBAGO STIFF BACK.—Pains across the loins and small of the back; pains along the spine; pains in the chest and shoulder blades. The most severe Paroxysms of pain have been entirely stopped by *five minutes rubbing* with the Ready Relief. Let those who have taken a recent cold, and are suffering from any of these unpleasant pains, give the painful parts *five minutes rubbing*, and you will enjoy ease and comfort. A dose of Radway's Regulators will restore regularity to the system and withdraw from the intestines all irritating and unhealthy deposits.

☞ BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS.—Radway's Renovating Resolvent will, in a few minutes, check hemorrhages from the lungs or throat. In cases where the patient coughs up clots of blood or pus, streaked with blood, Radway's Resolvent will soon remove the difficulty.

☞ SARAH HAMMOND, of No. 198 East 32d-st., had a bad cough for two years; she coughed up sometimes half a pint of blood during the night. She was cured in seven days by the Relief and Resolvent.

☞ SCARLET FEVER.—Radway's Relief and Regulators have cured more cases of Scarlet Fever during the past year than all the Doctors in the United States put together.

☞ SMALL POX.—Radway's Relief is a disinfectant of all infectious diseases. Wash the hands and take a dose of the Ready Relief internally, and you need not fear to visit the most infectious places.

☞ INFIRMITIES.—We have known old men and women who were borne down with aches, pains, weakness of the joints, and other infirmities of age, by bathing with the Ready Relief become active, vigorous, lively and supple. Let those who now have to use walking sticks, crutches, &c., from weakness of the joints, rub themselves with the Ready Relief and you will no longer need the aid of walking sticks, or anything else—your own legs will do their duty and carry you safe.

☞ RHEUMATISM.—William Freely was relieved of the most torturing pains in *fifteen minutes* after he tried the Relief, and was enabled to get out of bed in which he had laid for over fifteen months, in 12 *hours* after he had first used the Relief.

☞ CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—Of ten years' duration has been cured *in six days* by the use of Radway's Relief, Resolvent and Regulators; no pain was felt half an hour after the Relief was first applied.

☞ TOOTH ACHE.—In over 100,000 cases where the Relief has been used, it has never taken over *five minutes* to stop the most excruciating pain.

☞ HEAD ACHE.—In *fifteen minutes* the most terrible sick or nervous head aches have been cured by the Relief and Regulators.

☞ BURNS AND SCALDS.—Radway's Ready Relief has never failed in taking the fire out of the worst burns and scalds in five minutes after it is applied.

☞ SORE THROAT.—In *five minutes* Radway's Ready Relief will remove the soreness from the most severe sore throat.

☞ STIFF NECKS.—From cold or otherwise, Radway's Relief will remove the stiffness by *five minutes'* rubbing.

☞ HOARSENESS.—Radway's Relief and Regulators will relieve and cure the most desperate attacks in *one hour and a half*.

☞ DIFFICULT BREATHING.—In *five minutes* Radway's Relief will enable you to breathe free and easy.

☞ BAD COUGH.—Radway's Resolvent and Relief has stopped the most troublesome and annoying cough in *fifteen minutes*.

☞ BAD COLDS—Are invariably cured in *twelve* hours by the Regulators and Relief.

☞ INFLUENZA.—The most severe attacks are removed by one night's operation of the Relief and Regulators.

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Thousands of cases of Whooping Cough have been cured in a few days by the Resolvent and Relief, and, if the Whooping Cough is prevalent in the neighborhood, those who take half a tea spoonful of Ready Relief in a little water, once or twice per day, will never catch it. Radway's Relief destroys the infection of "Whooping Cough."

☞ MEASLES.—Radway's Regulators and Relief will prevent an attack of Measles, and if afflicted, will cure it in *three days*.

☞ DYSENTERY.—Radway's Relief has cured the most severe attacks in *fifteen minutes*.

☞ A SORE LEG FOR 21 YEARS—Cured in three weeks, by Radway's Relief, &c. Mr. T. H. KILGO, a merchant of high standing in Dahlonega, Ga., says, "That a gentleman who, for 21 years, had been afflicted with a sore leg, that resisted every kind of treatment, *was effectually cured in three weeks*, by Radway's Ready Relief, Resolvent and Regulators."

☞ FEVER AND AGUE.—If Radway's Relief is taken in large doses of a table spoonful every hour for three hours, before the paroxysms are expected, and a large dose of Regulators taken, no more Ague and Fever will trouble you, the same treatment followed up for a week, not a particle of Ague poison would remain in the system.

☞ BILIOUS COLIC.—In five minutes after Radway's Ready Relief is taken, the most painful irritations in the stomach and violent vomiting will cease; a dose of Regulators should be swallowed. In six hours the patient will enjoy ease and comfort, and entire freedom from biliousness.

☞ STRAINS.—Radway's Relief applied to the sprained limb or strained muscle or tendon, will remove all soreness and restore the injured parts to their natural strength, in ten or *fifteen minutes*.

☞ NERVOUSNESS.—Radway's Relief and Regulators are a blessing to the nervous; in a few minutes after the Relief is taken, the most dismal feelings of the nervous give way to joy and delight. These Remedies strengthen and brace up the nerves. Let those who are troubled with Nervous tremors and sleepless nights resort to these Remedies, and once more enjoy a night's rest, and pleasant thoughts.

☞ TOBACCO CHEWERS.—Those who have become reduced by the effect of tobacco, or the indulgence in spirituous liquors, who feel the HORRORS of incapacity, weakness, sterility and the infirmities which a fast and intemperate, luxurious and lustful course of life inflicts upon its victims, will find relief from all these horrors, and sure restoration to health, strength and vigor, by the use of Radway's Relief, Regulators and Resolvent.
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

R. R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINE, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp DR. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that "Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhœa; and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain five dollars, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 546 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease an instantaneous cure is obtained. In stricture, from the earliest to the most advanced state; also, in Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotence, and all Genito-urinary diseases, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. A new strictly non-mercurial treatment in old syphilitic cases. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. By letter address box 860 P. O. Especial attention given to the treatment of Chronic diseases, as Piles, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, and diseases peculiar to females, &c., &c.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 334 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A new edition of the popular medical work
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR SPERMATORRHŒA.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prostrated by indulgence from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the Sixteen points of early abuse; also a professional dissertation illustrating the results of chemical tests and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so efficacious, it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article for purifying the blood, and as a Spring and Fall medicine, this celebrated remedy is unequaled, as it will speedily rectify any irregularity of the stomach, the circulation of the bowels, and reëstablish uniform healthy action. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 125 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each card.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE, A specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had; and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for this City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

T. R. CALLENDER, corner 3d and Walnut sts., agent for Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston. W. I. JENISON, Albany.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a hand bill stating that Dr. Hunter has removed—it is a villainous humbug.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

Unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.

Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES (NEW AND SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE AND FOR HIRE—At WALKER'S ware room, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.; also, several fine-toned pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale. N. B.—Arrangements can be made by which the rent can be allowed in case of purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila., and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. —Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms, No. 335 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory [illegible].

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, KIDDERMINSTER CHANDELIERS, &c.—[illegible] by catalogue, THIS WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, [illegible] the entire costly and elegant furniture contained in the five-story dwelling No. [illegible] West [illegible]. The whole furniture of the house is of the most costly description, all of which is to be peremptorily sold [illegible] French pier glasses, with cornices and [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, with every modern improvement, used but four months [illegible] French plate mirrors, velvet and Kidderminster carpets, Egyptian marble-top centre and side tables, marble music cabinet, French secretary, suite [illegible] rosewood furniture, in satin brocade [illegible] covers, one suite in medallion tapestry [illegible] brocade [illegible] made to order [illegible] Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a large collection of rich parlor ornaments, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in [illegible] chandeliers. Also, a number of valuable oil-paintings, rosewood bedsteads, superb French hair mattresses, beds, rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, French oval mirrors [illegible] mahogany furniture, in [illegible] library and secretary bookcases, with a large variety of dining-room furniture, extension table, [illegible] silver ware, cut-glass ware, balance-handle cutlery, dining-room chairs, &c., with a large quantity of chamber and library furniture. There will be no postponement of this sale, and every article in the house will be sold without reserve.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-street, large and peremptory sale of cabinet furniture, pianofortes, first quality thick French plate mirrors, richly decorated china vases, dinner sets, oil paintings, enamelled chamber suites, dining room and library furniture; every article warranted as represented. We will sell as above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house furnishing articles that has been offered at auction this Fall, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: several solid rosewood-frame parlor suites of furniture, covered with the most costly brocatel, plush and English haircloth; solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; rich étagères, armoire writing cabinets, rich work tables and stands, several large, richly decorated enamelled chamber suites, bookcases, secretaries, tête-à-tête and plain back sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and oak bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane seat fancy chairs, patent extension tables fourteen feet long, dining room chairs to match; also, four second hand pianofortes, at 12 o'clock, six superior rosewood hand pianofortes, of good tone and finish.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THURSDAY, OCT. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.—Peremptory sale of the entire stock of cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, French-plate mirrors, five rosewood piano-fortes, table linens, [illegible], silver-plated ware, &c., on hand, and to be sold positively without reserve, to pay advances, viz.: ten solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, in suites to match; twelve cottage enamelled chamber suites, richly decorated; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber furniture, in great variety; wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, sideboards, music stands, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining tables; chairs and lounge beds, covered in reps and fancy de laine; cane-seat cottage chairs, lounges, sofa bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, easy Turkish and plain rockers, parlor chairs in great variety, with a large assortment of plain furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, &c.; also, 100 oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; 30 French-plate pier and mantel mirrors; French China vases, tea ware, coffee urns, motto cups, cut-glass ware, black tea, soap, &c.—worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence, 230 West 14th-st., near 9th-av. The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, city made, and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suits, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; two elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil paintings, containing a great variety of pleasant subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, velvet and English carpets, oilcloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, tea, dining and extension tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant enamelled cottage suits, stair carpets, &c.; also basement and dining room furniture, glass ware, elegant china tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c. The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock, in the basement, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE DR. F. W. JENKINS, WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, by order of the executors, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at No. 220 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., the entire gallery of high-class pictures belonging to the late Dr. Jenkins, collected by him during a series of years. Among them will be found the choice works of Berghem, Cropsey, Herring, Kensett, Paul Brill, C. Beard, Watteau, superb pictures by Van Goyen, Tempesta, Carlo Dolci, Diaz, Guido, Smebach, Natscher, Corregio, Terburg, Carravagio, George Morland, Cuyp, [illegible], H. A., Wilson, Swaneveldt, Vernet, Gainsborough, Teniers, Spagnoletto, and other celebrated artists. The above can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PLIMPTON'S GREAT SECRETARY BEDSTEADS, PLEASURE LIGHT WAGONS, GOLD JEWELRY—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton, by catalogue, comprised in part as follows: 2 rosewood parlor suites, (made to order,) covered with crimson and maroon satin brocatel—tables to match; oak, mahogany, and black walnut extension dining tables; usual articles in large and choice variety; sure to give satisfaction, as every article is warranted; choice invoice of gold jewelry. At 12 o'clock, 2 superior light pleasure wagons, which must be sold whatever may be the consequence, as the owner leaves the City this afternoon; no humbug; after which an extensive stock of Havana, &c., cigars.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood Parlor suites, mirrors, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, in house No. 126 West 26th-st., consisting in part of 2 elegant rosewood parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, in good order; centre and pier tables, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant tapestry, 3-ply and Brussels carpets throughout the house; mahogany, walnut and rosewood French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolster and pillows; French-plate pier and oval mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, ormolu clocks, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures; oak extension table, dining chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany chairs, rocking and easy do., together with the basement and kitchen furniture, cutlery, crockery, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 88 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of French photographs, taken from the most celebrated paintings of Raphael, Rubens, Poussin, Van Dyck, Paul Veronese and other distinguished masters; also views of Notre Dame, Hotel des Invalides and other prominent buildings in Paris; also, a large assortment of standard English and French books, including Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Macaulay's *History of England*, Adam Clark's *Commentaries on the Lives of the Wesleys*, Shakespeare, Milton and other works. The French books are mostly composed of works on anatomy, botany, astronomy, &c., &c.; also several framed engravings. Sale positive for cash.

J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 25x100, with three buildings thereon—one frame and two with brick fronts. Also, the property known as No. 279 3d-st. The lot is 22 7x106, with one brick and two frame houses thereon. This property rents for $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, JAS. H. & WM. M. PULLIS, Executors.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TWO ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.—EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 88 Nassau-st., an elegant span of long-tail black horses, 16 hands high, 6 years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle; cost $1,600, and are believed to be one of the finest spans in the City. Also, an elegant pair of long-tail black horses, 15 hands high, 8 years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, fine stylish drivers and good travelers. Also, a Brougham rockaway, with shifting front, but little used. Also, a light double harness. To be sold without reserve.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st. Sale of superior new and secondhand furniture, comprising first-class parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture in suites, of rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut, and enamelled; also, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, secretary and library bookcases, sideboards, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair matresses, paillasses, &c.; sale positive to pay advances; goods packed for shipment; catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF choice camellias, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Sept. 31,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., being the stock of D. Boll, Esq., florist nursery, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, who retires from business on account of ill health; the assortment comprises over 200 varieties of Camellia, all in fine order, and in bud; also Sicilian, Chinese, and a variety of other orange trees, together with the hot houses, which will be sold at some future time.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK, noon, at the Central Sales room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, the two-story brick cottage house and lot of ground, No. 10 Van Brunt-st., near Commerce-st., 5th cottage from Hamilton-av. Lot 25 by 90 ft. Sale positive. Terms—Ten per cent. and Auctioneer's fee at time of sale; the balance on Oct. 18th. $900 may remain on bond and mortgage.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. WILL sell at auction at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, several [illegible]

[illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, [illegible] N. Davis, No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible] sale of part of a cabinet-maker's stock, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in suites, sofas, chairs, center and side tables, with marble tops, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; also a quantity of second-hand Brussels carpets, parlor and chamber furniture, mirrors, paintings, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve. By order, ABRAHAM W. MORSE, Receiver.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE ON THURSDAY, OCT. 2, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. A general assortment of household furniture; also a large lot of beds, tables and other items, &c., remaining from the Oceanic House, Coney Island; also a lot of jewelry, by order. WM. HYNARD, Mortgagee.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S fourth regular Fall sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, files, rasps, fancy goods, carded goods, &c., &c., will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 214 Pearl-st. Catalogues on morning of sale.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling-houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the whole situated adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad Depot. This sale affords an opportunity seldom met with to persons doing business in New-York and desiring a residence in the country. The property fronting the depot is one of the best locations for a first-class hotel to be found on the line of the road. The sale is positive to the highest bidder, without reserve. For information and map of the property, apply to A. PIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 189 Pearl-st. N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPS containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN this City the 1st of October next, on the following named securities, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox., viz.:
CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS 7 per cent., issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS 7 per cent., issued for school purposes.
ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS 7 per cent. issued for building Court-House. ATWOOD & CO.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons interested not to purchase or deal in the following sterling first Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad Company, viz.: Nos. 323, 542, 543, 544, 348, 451, 524, 525, 326, and 330,—all of the denomination of £500—and payable in London. Said Bonds were obtained from the possession of the Company by fraud, and will not be recognized as valid Bonds of the Company. Per order of D. B. LUPTON, Secretary of Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1856.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1856. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST COUPONS due Oct. 1 proximo on the *First Mortgage* 8 per cent. Bonds of this Company; and also on their 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that day.
JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

$320,000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.
The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1882.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1856.
ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. Polls will be opened from 12 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO. } No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st. } Sept. 16, 1856. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Interest Coupons due 1st October, 1856, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., New-York. J. M. CATLIN, President.

THE QUARTERLY INTEREST ON THE Sacramento City Water Loan Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON FIRST OF October, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00	to	$100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50	to	30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50	to	25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00	to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50	to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00	to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents	to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00	to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00	to	26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50	to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50	to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 00	to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00	to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50	to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00	to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00	to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75	to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00	to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents	to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., *second floor*, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies ......$25 to [illegible]
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies ......100 to [illegible]
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches ......150 to [illegible]
Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real [illegible] Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, [illegible]

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. MEAD, an individual Banker (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County), must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh5, '56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 2, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds *deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued* to the said banker will be given up.
jy11, '55-lawlyW M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 22, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' BANK, of Rochester, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 251 THIRD AVENUE.—All moneys deposited in this Bank from this date, to the 15th inst., inclusive, will draw interest from the 1st, at 6 ℘ cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000, and 5 ℘ cent. on all sums not over $1,000.
NEW-YORK, October 1, 1856.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK, 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Esq., has this day been appointed Secretary of the above Institution, in the place of Mr. H. Loofborrow, deceased.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
JAS. K. KEELER, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, } PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22, 1856. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1856, on the following-named Securities, viz.:
OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.'S INCOME BONDS.
OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.'S REAL ESTATE BONDS.
Will be paid on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
(Signed) GEO. DARSIE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of October, 1856, on the Marion County 7 per cent. Bonds, and Shelby County 7 per cent. Bonds, issued to the above Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. JOHN BROUGH, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the first day of October, proximo, on the Income 2d Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
Dated, MADISON, Ia., Sept. — 1856.
F. H. SMITH, President M. & I. R. R. CO.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1856. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 10th October next, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th October, both days inclusive.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York, on first day of October, 1856, on the PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.
Indianapolis, Sept. 26, 1856. J. C. COLTON.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in this City on the first day of October, 1856, on the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINSVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO. will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupon. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, } NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1856. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 6th day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book will remain closed. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings,) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, JR.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VOORHIS & SPENCER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DWIGHT SPENCER will use the firm name in Liquidation.
WILLIAM VOORHIS,
DWIGHT SPENCER.
DWIGHT SPENCER will continue the lime, stone and brick business, as formerly, at the old stand foot of Amity-st.
Dated Brooklyn, Sept 24, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ODELL & FARNUM have this day associated with themselves JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., and will continue the business of buying, selling and negotiating mercantile paper and bills of exchange, at No. 3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, under the firm of BRUCE, ODELL & FARNUM.
J. M. BRUCE, Jr.
W. A. ODELL.
D. M. FARNUM.
Oct. 1, 1856.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination and purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 536 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, [illegible]
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, [illegible], and all points West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the cheapest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at NO. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD— On and after Thursday, Aug. [illegible], 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, *Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara* Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD— FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western, and Northern Railroads.
5:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.
3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
6:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.
We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamen approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.
Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the roads: *Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN PORT.—The superior steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE OCEAN PORT:		
Thursday, Sept. 25	3	P.M.	Friday, Sept. 26	7	A.M.
Friday, Sept. 26	3	P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 27	8	A.M.
Saturday, Sept. 27	3	P.M.	Monday, Sept. 29	8	A.M.
Monday, Sept. 29	3	P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30	9	A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30	3	P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1	9	A.M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30...8½ A.M.	Monday, Sept. 29... 8 A.M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 30...3½ P.M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's-place.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AT 7 A. M. FROM Sept. 22, steamer ALIDA, from Canal and Spring sts. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. ARMENIA, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Chambers-st., making the principal landings, connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the north, also with trains west to Niagara and Suspension Bridge.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. mail line. The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEORGE R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 4.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* **NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.**—The splendid steamship TENNESSEE will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship TEXAS will succeed the TENNESSEE, and sail Oct. 24, to connect with the SIERRA NEVADA on the Pacific.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATT- [illegible], Trunk Manufacturer, still remains at his old [illegible], corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and has on hand a [illegible] assortment of trunks, carpet and leather bags, [illegible] ladies' and gentlemen's hat cases, &c., at wholesale and retail. Orders for the West Indies, South America [illegible] filled with dispatch. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York...Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York...Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK..Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon......$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon......110
In Second Cabin......60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Nov. 1.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The *Steamship* ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will succeed the BALTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 9½ o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on Oct. 15.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, } AT ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1856. }
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE superstructure of the Bridge to be erected by this Company across the Hudson River, at Albany, will be received by the Directors at any time within sixty days from the date hereof, at their office in the Exchange, in the city of Albany. The plans may be for a superstructure of either wood or iron. By the terms of the charter, the bridge is to be constructed with a draw of sufficient width to admit the free passage of the largest vessels navigating the river, and at least two hundred feet in width; or two draws of at least one hundred and fifty feet each. Information may be obtained at the office of the Company, as to the location of the bridge, and all the particulars necessary to be understood by those who may wish to submit plans and specifications. The plans must be in detail, accompanied with an estimate of the cost of all the items. The Company reserve the right to reject all the plans, or to adopt portions of any of those which may be submitted. A premium of five hundred dollars will be paid for the plan which may be accepted by the Directors, or if portions of different plans be adopted, the premium will be divided in such manner as the Directors may deem proper. By order of the Board. G. L. WILSON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping machines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.
Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.
Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, } CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1856. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the ninth day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year.
A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT, }
ANDREW J. PERRY, }
ROBERT A. ADAMS, } Committee.
GEORGE WHITE, }
WILLIAM JONES, Jr. }

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 1st day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the Primary Department of Ward School No. 22, in Stanton-st. in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 13, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the addition recently erected at schoolhouse No. 37, in 26th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's office aforesaid. By order of the Board of School officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.
BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 464 Pearl-st.,
offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of *Floor Oil-Cloths* to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 464 Pearl-st.

WANTED—FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN ACRES of land, in a healthy location, near good society, not over 30 miles from the City; price from $50 to $80 per acre. Address R. & Co. Ravenswood, L. I.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Northern Railroad Company [illegible] County of Franklin [illegible] the Court House [illegible] Company [illegible] Crawford [illegible] holders of Bonds known as the [illegible] of the Northern Railroad Company [illegible] premises and property are described [illegible] as follows:
The several mortgaged premises [illegible] counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton [illegible] bounds of the several towns in the said [illegible] through which the Northern Railroad has been located and constructed in accordance with the act of incorporation of the Northern Railroad Company, passed [illegible] 1845, and all amendments thereto, viz.: The towns of Oswegatchie, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk [illegible] and Lawrence, in the County of St. Lawrence; [illegible] of Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay, County of Franklin; the towns of Clinton, [illegible] in the County of Clinton [illegible]. The said railroad extending from Lake Champlain, including within the eastern terminus what is known as Rouse's Point Bridge, Pier or [illegible] as has been constructed by the defendants under [illegible] entitled an "An act authorizing the Northern Railroad *Company to extend its pier at Rouse's Point*, in Lake Champlain," passed July 1, 1851 [illegible] Champlain Branch of said road, to the River St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, a distance of about one hundred and seventeen miles, and located and constructed in the several towns of the Counties of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, and said premises and property [illegible] described in said mortgages, without reference to any schedule therefore attached, describing more particularly the personal property mortgaged as follows [illegible] referring therefore in to the date of the [illegible]
"The Railroad of the Northern Railroad Company, constructed or to be constructed, the same being one hundred and seventeen miles in length, extending from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, together with the franchise of the said Company, and all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and real estate, buildings and fixtures of every kind and description now owned by the said Company, or which shall hereafter be owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all the land used and occupied for Railway, Depôts or Stations, with all the buildings standing or hereafter to be erected thereon, and all real estate now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, together with all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars and all other cars, machine shops, tools and machinery, and all other personal property whatsoever of every name and nature, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said Railroad of the said Company, now constructed or to be constructed."
The sale will include the following:
Comprising the several articles of personal property owned by the Northern Railroad Company, covered by the two mortgages to the plaintiffs, or one of them, and which is directed in the foregoing judgment and decree to be sold by the Referee and claimed in the complaint as not being affected or covered by the mortgage to HAVEN, DIXWELL and SEYMOUR:
First—The steamer Boston, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel and furniture: a claim and demand against GEORGE PARISH, for taking and converting the same.
Second—The boats and vessels comprising what is known as the "Ogdensburg Railroad Line" of Canal Boats on Lake Champlain, and consisting of the following named Canal boats, barges and vessels, with their and each of their sails, rigging tackle, apparel and furniture:
The *Richelieu, La Grasse, Augusta, Ogdensburg, St. Regis, Niagara, Michigan, St. Lawrence, Erie, Boston, Ottawa, Champlain, Sorel* and *Ausable*.
Third—All the household furniture and hotel furniture contained in, and appertaining to, the hotel known as the "Station House Hotel," at Rouse's Point, in the County of Clinton, in the State of New-York.
Fourth—A certain bond executed by JOHN H. CRAWFORD and PHILO CHAMBERLIN, to WILLIAM Y. [illegible], of Boston, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the repayment, within five years from the date, of all sums of money, which should from time to time be loaned or advanced by said WILLIAM Y. [illegible] to said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, with semi-annual interest, and further conditioned that said Crawford & Chamberlin would secure the payment of said money by mortgages upon any steam Propeller, then owned, or which might thereafter be owned, by said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, and by the transfer of policies of insurance thereon, which Bond belonged to the Northern Railroad Company, on the 7th day of April, 1856, and there was then due or owing and unpaid thereon, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest thereon, from the 16th day of December, A. D. 1855.
Also, a claim against GEORGE M. DEXTER and JOHN P. PUTNAM for the said Bond, which is in their possession and claimed by them.
Dated at OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1856.
au22-2awGwMWF. WM. C. BROWN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. TUCKER and ALBERT O. WHITTEMORE, plaintiffs, against HENRY ARNOLD and JOHN DOE, (the latter a fictitious name,) composing the firm of ARNOLD & CO., defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York; a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 239 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 15th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.
FANCHER & EAGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint above mentioned was filed in said office Aug. 26, 1856. FANCHER & EAGER, au27-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against DAVID C. DUVALL—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] two dollars and forty-six cents, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1856. F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-st.
N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 2, 1856.
s3-law6wW F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against JAMES S. WATERMAN and ELLRZY P. YOUNG. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To JAMES S. WATERMAN and ELLRZY P. YOUNG: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and five dollars and forty-three cents, with interest from the 21st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, besides the costs of this action.—*Dated Sept. 22, 1856.*
F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
s23-law6wW No. 150 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, PETER R. BONNETT, and JOHN W. SCHENCK, against DANIEL BALL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To DANIEL BALL, above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court,) in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents with interest from the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 6, 1856.
MANN & RODMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 8, 1856. s9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE.—FRANCES A. SCOTT against JOHN H. SCOTT.—Summons for relief.—To JOHN H. SCOTT, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of FRANCES A. SCOTT, plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the Clerk's office of the said County of Monroe, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Rochester, Monroe County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. [illegible] HUNTER, s17-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of [illegible] MEEKER, No. 18 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated May 7, 1856. MARY ELLIOTT, }
HERVEY G. LAW, } Administrators.
my14-law6mW THOMAS GIBBONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 204 Delancey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1856. MARY YOUNG, Executrix.
ap9-law6mW

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 [illegible], opposite Astor House.

[illegible] Mass Meeting of the [illegible] Twelfth Ward, was held on Monday [illegible] the 29th September, at the corner of [illegible] and One Hundred and Twenty [illegible]. A large staging was erected [illegible] open air, but the weather was so stormy, it [illegible] deemed prudent to hold the meeting in the long [illegible] Hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated [illegible] and displayed in the front a transparency of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association. [illegible] soon found to be impossible to accommodate [illegible] than a small part of the immense assemblage in [illegible] rooms in the neighborhood, and accordingly—[illegible] withstanding the inclement weather—it became [illegible] to organize in the open air; whereupon [illegible] of Mr. ISAAC B. BARCHMAN, the [illegible] gentlemen were appointed Officers of the meeting:

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, President.

[illegible] TROTTER, ASA B. SHERMAN, WILLIAM DUNNING, WILLIAM CAULDWELL, J. W. HURD, JAMES GRIFFITH, — Vice-Presidents.

[illegible], ERASTUS F. BROWN, — Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Mr. BLEECKER said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment [illegible] have paid me in making me your Chairman this [illegible]. I consider it a great honor to preside over [illegible] deliberations of a meeting of Republicans—es[illegible] of one so large and so respectable as the one convened to-night. The name of Republican has always been an honored one to my ears. My first vote was given for a Republican candidate, thirty-five years ago, and I can truly say I have never given a vote since for any one not professing himself a Republican. [illegible] though the name was for a season merged in that of [illegible], I have ever cherished the original and the [illegible] appellation. I rejoice to see it revived, and [illegible] that it will be recognized in future as the [illegible] distinguishing title of all who love Freedom, and [illegible] determined to perpetuate it. A year ago we re[illegible] this American designation, and though but a few of us were willing to bear the odium of making [illegible] in party usages, and in overturning plat[illegible] which had become the mere machinery of un[illegible] politicians, yet we were not afraid to incur [illegible] charge of "heresy and schism" for our departure [illegible] the errors of our corrupt political church; and [illegible] the result taught us not to "despise the day of small things," for

"Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, scouring faults:
Nor never hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in our friends."

[illegible] look at our position now! the gathering in this [illegible] settled district of our City on this inclement [illegible] attests the growth of free principles, and the [illegible] extension of the cause of truth and justice. Last year we counted our forces by tens, now we may number them—I trust, by hundreds and by thousands. The exigencies of the times always call out the latent [illegible] virtues which [illegible] to correct the evils, and to overcome the dangers which surround us, and loudly have these exigencies demanded the development of those energies which have too long lain dormant. Long-suffering and forbearing as the free citizens of the North have been towards their Southern brethren, yet we have not conceded enough! preserving [illegible] the compromises of the Constitution, which protected them in the enjoyment of their "peculiar institution," and threw the shield of the Republic over these unequal privileges in Slave representation; [illegible] I had almost said, "the fear of Heaven on the left hand, and hiding our honor in our necessity," [illegible] have winked at the enormity of tolerating Slavery in the very capital of our free and independent country, solely from feelings of amity to our Southern brethren, and indifference to their prejudices [illegible] submitting for years to be [illegible] and sneered at as "Northern men with Southern principles"!! Notwithstanding all these [illegible] of brotherly kindness and forbearance, what has been our reward? The solemn compacts of the past thrown down and trampled under foot! The boundaries of Slave privilege (already enormously unequal) overleaped and removed; and a flood of outrage, with rapine and murder in its course, poured over territories solemnly dedicated to freedom! The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the subsequent bloodshed in Kansas (those mighty wrongs upon your rights and [illegible]) have had this good effect, at least. These gigantic crimes have, by the grace of God, kindled a fire in our hearts which will never be extinguished till we have rescued that fairest portion of our heritage from the grasp of the destroyer.

That all our troubles spring from that one insane act—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—no man [illegible] deny.

I have been gratified in reverting to a correspondence held with an influential member of Congress in the Winter of 1854 on this subject. In February of that year I received a letter asking my views on the then pending "Nebraska bill," and replied at some little length (though briefly, considering the theme,) giving my objections to the measure as one fraught with danger from every point of view. How truly and how fully the dangers I apprehended from its passage have been realized, in the short space of 30 months, the crisis we have reached will bear me witness. If you will indulge me with a hearing I will read what I then said, and leave you to judge whether the prediction and its fulfillment were very far apart. This is my letter:

To Hon. Gilbert Dean, Washington City:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th inst. is received, and I proceed to answer your inquiries.

Whatever men who hold offices, or want them, may say, or resolve at public meetings, I think the sober judgment of the great body of the people of the North in respect to the Nebraska Bill, may be summed up as follows:

IT IS UNJUST TO THE NORTH.

1st. Because it opens to the extension of Slavery a district of country from which, by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, (a solemn compact between the North and the South,) it was excluded.

2d. Because it is a violation of the agreement with which we acceded to the compromise of 1850. We were told that there would be an end of all Slavery legislation; that the compromise of 1820 settled all question as to the Louisiana territory; that the compromise of 1850 settled it as to the Territory acquired from Mexico; and that there was to be no further action on the subject in or out of Congress. We acceded to the compromise of 1850 with this solemn assurance. The Nebraska Bill is a direct violation of it, by subverting the compromise of 1820, not only giving to the compromise of 1850 a false construction, which would have been fatal to it if it had been avowed, but a construction utterly at variance with all the reasonings and pledges which were tendered to us to secure our acquiescence in it.

IT IS UNJUST TO THE SOUTH.

1. Because in reference to Southern interests, it is anti-conservative, and weakens the Compromise of 1850 by an example of infidelity to solemn obligations, which should be binding on all honorable men, and on the observance of which their security essentially depends.

2. Because it draws into doubt the good faith of Southern men, by manifesting a determination on their part to extend Slavery, in disregard of the pledges they have given us, and lowers the moral tone which has always been their pride, and which we of the North have not unwillingly conceded to them.

3. Because it asks them to violate a solemn compact to which they should be faithful against all seductions, whether in the shape of mercenary influences among themselves, or of political aspirations at the North, tendering to them a dishonorable advantage, in the hope of obtaining from them, as a compensation, an equally dishonorable support.

IT IS UNJUST TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION.

1st. Because it places us in contradiction to the position assumed by us during the late canvass for the Presidency, and casts upon us the odium of infidelity to solemn compacts.

2d. Because it will dishearten multitudes of honest men, who have at heart the public quietude, and the preservation of the public faith, and who, deceived by the assurances of those whom they have followed, will absent themselves from the polls in 1856, and *endanger the ascendancy of the Democracy and its principles.*

IT IS UNJUST TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

1st. Because it will disturb the public tranquility by opening a fountain of bitterness, which, as we supposed, was effectually closed, and by unsettling legislation sanctioned by the acquiescence of two generations, and the lapse of more than a third of a century.

2d. Because it impairs the sanctity of all compromises, and makes the solemn compacts of the past, subservient to the uses of time-serving politicians, and the [illegible] interests of the hour.

3d. Because it will renew agitation, breed distrust between the North and the South, alienate friendly feeling, and resuscitate the Hydra of *Sectional Controversy.*

4th. Because it will inflict a lasting wound upon the reputation of the country by degrading the standard of political morality, and impairing confidence in those who direct the public councils.

I have given you my views as briefly as possible, and I believe them to be the views of the people. They are susceptible to elaboration to any extent; and if they are sound, they ought to be sufficient for honorable men. Very sincerely, yours, &c.,

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

Now, fellow-citizens, have not all these evils come to pass? Has not the *North* experienced the injustice of this nefarious measure, by the abrogation of a compact made for her defence? Has not the *South* [illegible] her right to the maintenance of the compact of 1850? Has not her good faith been drawn into doubt, nay, been proved to be a nullity? Has not her moral standard been lowered and her chivalry become a by-word? Has not the *Democracy of the Union* been disgraced, by proof afforded of their "infidelity to solemn compacts?" and have not "multitudes of honest men, who have at heart the public [illegible]" become disheartened by the breach of [illegible] and the violation of the pledges of the past? [illegible] the ascendancy of the Democracy not [illegible] but *overthrown*? Has not the [illegible] been injured by the disturbance of the [illegible]? Has not "a fountain of bitterness" been opened, which all true patriots would fain [illegible] closed? Has not the monster of "*sectional controversy*," raised its many heads, and breathed in[illegible] faction in the land? And has not our country received a lasting wound in her reputation for her honor [illegible] which will require the united efforts of the millions of the North to heal?

Fellow-Citizens, there is but one remedy for all these wrongs and that subject we have come to discuss to-night. The able speaker who will address you, will point out the manner in which you are to apply the remedy. The thing to be done however, is simply this, *overthrow the Administration and defeat the hopes of [illegible]*. If Mr. BUCHANAN is elected, Kansas is enslaved, labor degraded, the North trampled upon, the Senate Chamber polluted, piracy legalized, Cuba stolen, and a foreign war entailed upon us, and possibly our children. Elect FREMONT, and you prevent all this evil; Kansas will be free, labor elevated to its true position, giving dignity to the white man who has no owner but himself; the law of the bludgeon will be confined to its "native hell," and the blood of SUMNER be avenged. The diplomatists of Ostend will be unable to get up a war with Spain for the possession of "her ever faithful island," and the people of the South, (saved from their friends) may [illegible] sit under their own vines and their fig trees, none daring to make them afraid.

The atrocious crime of being a "young man," laid to the charge of your candidate, it has been well said, was once charged against a certain surveyor from Virginia, whose explorations of the Alleghanies, (then the Western limit of the Colonies,) had brought him into notice. Notwithstanding this high crime, he lived to become "*the Father of his Country.*"

Our youthful surveyor has, in like manner, prostrated *one great Western* barrier, and the Conqueror of the Rocky Mountains is now called as the *favorite son* of his country, *to guard the liberties* left us by WASHINGTON.

Mr FULLER then addressed the meeting in a most fervid and eloquent strain, showing the extent of the evils under which the country suffered, and pointed out the only remedy to be the elevation of Col. FREMONT to the Presidency. The statistical information presented to the meeting by the speaker was of the most interesting kind, as obtained from the last census, and showing the enormous benefits the South derive from the Confederacy, and the vast extent of the concessions of the North. He was listened to with profound interest for more than an hour, and wound up with a beautiful tribute to the gallant Pathfinder and his lovely bride. He was succeeded by Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, in a neat and appropriate speech, which held his auditors, in spite of the storm, when the meeting separated in the best possible spirit, after one of the grandest rallies ever held in Harlem.

The "Glee Club" were in attendance, and sang several of their most spirited campaign songs; whilst a band of music played at intervals, and the young Republicans of Harlem *dried up* some of the moisture from the heavens by the blaze of many tar barrels.

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

J. GURNEY's Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

GURNEY was the first to introduce the ART of Photography in this City.

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GURNEY has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

GURNEY stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* ART.

GURNEY has NOT removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has NO connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

GURNEY attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY's Celebrated
Patent Gold Pens
and Pencils,
No. 163
Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—The dramatic version of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE's "Dred; or, The Dismal Swamp," as performed at this Theatre, promises to have a long run, as great improvements have been made in it since last week—the character of *Tom Tit* having been much lengthened for Little CORDELIA HOWARD, and that of *Milly* for Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the original *Topsy*. The piece will be continued every night till further notice, and this afternoon for the accommodation of the ladies. The pantomime of "The Magic Pills" will also be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The well-earned reputation of these Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own name, but they will take measures to bring to justice the dishonest perpetrators of the above frauds; and in the mean time take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A new article, prepared exclusively by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, known as "LOWNE's Patent Pen and Pencil," is deserving of special commendation for its convenience and elegance. Its construction displays decided ingenuity, and it is so manifest an improvement over the old-fashioned cases that it needs only to be seen to have its superiority acknowledged. Sold cheap.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE COUNTRY CLOTHING TRADE.—Country Clothing Merchants who desire to lay in their assortments for the Fall and Winter, from an extensive and fashionable stock, and at the cheapest rates, will find in the wholesale department of ROGERS' Central Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., every description of Men's and Boys' Clothing, of fashionable make, and at the lowest figure. P. L. ROGERS.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES, &c.—The most complete and magnificent establishment in the world. Removed, with the corps of talented Parisian artists, to No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS, Proprietor, late GURNEY & FREDERICKS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous diseases, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to HOLLOWAY's unapproachable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is true that the living skeleton has fled from Barnum's Museum in his fright at the introduction of the great snakes. It is not true, though, that the biggest snake is larger round than a hogshead, and eats an ox at a meal. He is a perfect monster, however. "Jessie" is played this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES AT BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, cor. Fulton-street. Convenient for merchants and others down town. The finest Ambrotypes made in the City may be obtained at this establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Black dress suits, $12, black cloth frock coats, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 to $16; fancy cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5; cashmere business coats, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

D. G. MCCALLUM.—For his Phrenology, Portrait and Biography, see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for October, just published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. Price only 10 cents, or $1 a year.

[Advertisement.]

D. G. MCCALLUM.—For his Phrenology, Portrait and Biography, see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for October, just published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. Price only 10 cents, or $1 a year.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—See the great show of UNRETOUCHED and colored PHOTOGRAPHS at the Fair of the American Institute exhibited by J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The display of Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY's Gallery is unequaled in the United States. The public are invited. No. 359 Broadway, Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

See the exhibition of Photographs in every style by Mr. FREDRICKS, late GURNEY & FREDRICKS, at the Crystal Palace.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Last evening a man named GAMBLE, the captain of a coal vessel, was arrested on the charge of obtaining goods upon false pretences. The accused was unable to obtain bail, and he was accordingly lodged in a cell in the Nineteenth Ward Station-House. This morning, the cell door was opened and the prisoner was found lying in a pool of blood, with a horrible gash in his throat, and with numerous wounds in both arms. Dr. HOUGHTON was immediately summoned and dressed the wounds of the man. The windpipe was found to be completely severed. The doctor thinks the wounds will not prove fatal. The would-be-suicide stated he had been an hour and a half inflicting the wounds upon himself. His weapon, a common jack knife, was very dull, and he was fearful that if he was in too great a hurry about the job he would be heard and stopped!—Captain GAMBLE belongs at Newport, where he has a family. He says he was driven to the act by trouble. He was perfectly sober at the time. There was a prisoner in the same cell with him, who was asleep during the time the cutting was in progress.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin, 26th.*

AN UNFORTUNATE WHALING CRUISE.—We learn from the New-London *Star* that the brig *Georgiana*, Capt. HUDDINGTON, arrived at New-London, Ct., on Wednesday evening, from a whaling voyage, having lost fourteen out of twenty-three of her crew, by scurvy, during the past Winter. Among them were CHARLES M. KELLY, of Massachusetts, HENRY MORGAN, of Portland, Me., and CHARLES METCALF, of Vermont. The *Georgiana* wintered in Frobisher's Straits. In the Spring they were threatened with an attack by the natives, and from this cause, and the reduction of the crew by disease, Capt. H. sailed for home—having taken but ten barrels of oil. The G. left New-London April 11, 1855, and has not been reported during her absence.

MARRIED

KNAPP—MORRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. H. Skinner, D. D., THERON S. KNAPP to MARY ORR, daughter of O. W. Morris, Esq., all of this City.

POPPE—PEERS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Mr. C. H. JULIUS POPPE, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss ALICE H. PEERS, of the same place.

GILES—CLARKSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 25, by Rev. Dr. Millet, at No. 108 East 12th-st., Mr. JOHN T. GILES, of Pittsfield, Mass., to Miss MARY JANE CLARKSON, of Danbury, Conn.

LINSKEY—MAGUIRE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Mr. McKenna, at St. James' Church, Mr. MARK LINSKEY to Miss MARY MAGUIRE, both of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

HONE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, suddenly, of disease of the heart, HENRY HONE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

STORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., Hon. MINER C. STORY.

His friends are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 35 London Terrace.

ROOSEVELT.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of dysentery, at the residence of his father, ISAAC, youngest son of Elbert Roosevelt, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the above-named place, without further invitation.

HEDDEN.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 29, ALVAN HEDDEN, of the firm of Stoutenburgh, Day & Co., aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the Trinity Church in Newark.

DE KLYN.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 29, FLORANCE, daughter of John B. and Rhoda De Klyn, aged 7 years and 9 months.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 29, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of J. Warren Hill, in the 31st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her mother's residence, Mrs. Catharine A. Simonson, No. 73 Hicks-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 30.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	92	100 Erie Railroad.....c	61¾
23,000 Missouri St. 6s..s3	88¼	100 do.....s3	62
4,000 City 5s, '60	94½	200 do.....b60	62¼
1,000 N.Y. Cen. RR. 7s.	100½	600 do.....s3	62½
1,000 E.R. 3d mtg. bs. '83	86	750 do.....c	62½
2,000 E. RR. C. Bds. '71	86¼	100 do.....b10	62¾
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d M.	73	200 do.....b30	62¾
1,000 do.	73	1850 do.....b30	62¼
5,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bds..	94	100 do.....s30	61¾
18,000 do.....s3	94½	100 do.....s30	62
1,500 do.	94¼	700 do.	62¼
23 Ocean Bank	94	200 do.....b30	62¾
10 Bank of Commerce.	102¼	400 do.....s3	62¼
20 Park Bank	99½	150 do.....s10	62½
25 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	93	200 Mich. Cen. R. R...c	91½
50 Del.&H.Ca.Co.b30.	122½	50 do.....b30	91½
20 do.	122½	200 M.S.& N.Ia.RR.b30	89
50 Penn. Coal Co.	94½	100 do.....b60	89¼
100 do.	94½	185 Panama R. R.	89½
50 Ward Coal & I. Co.	39	50 do.	89½
25 do.....s30	36	100 do.....b60	89¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co...s3	17½	100 do.....b30	89¼
50 N. Y. Central R...c	85	150 do.....s3	89
150 do.....c	85½	600 Illinois Cen. R. R..	118½
350 do.....b3	85½	100 do.....s12m	115
300 do.....s30	85	450 do.....s90	118
100 do.....s60	85	700 do.....s3	118
200 do.....b60	85½	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R..	109
200 do.....b30	85½	100 Clev. & Tol. R...b30	76
350 Reading R.R.....c	82	300 do.....s90	75½
500 do.....b3	82	50 do.....b10	76
100 do.....b60	82¼	100 do.....b30	76
100 do.....b30	82½	100 do.....s30	75¾
100 do.....b60	82½	150 do.	76
300 do.....b60	82	15 Chic.&Rock Is.R.R..	96
100 do.....s30	81¾	100 do.....b60	96½
100 do.....b60	82¼	22 LaCrosse& Mil.R.R.	72
300 do.....s30	81¾	17 New-Jersey R. R..	121
250 do.	82	100 New-Jersey Zinc...	4½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s....s60	91¼	40 Gal. & Chic. R. R..	109
5,000 Ten. State 6s '90.	91¼	100 Cleve.&Tol.RR..s30	75¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	94	200 do.....b3	75⅞
50 Pennsyl. Coal Co...	94	100 do.....b60	76
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.s60	85	200 do.	76
100 do.....s10	85	350 Mic.So.&N.Ia.R..b3	89
400 do.....b60	85½	100 do.....s10	89
100 Reading R. R.....s3	81½	5 do.	89
600 do.....s60	81¼	100 do.....b30	89¼
150 do.....s3	81¾	400 do.....s3	89
1100 Erie Railroad....s3	62¼	200 do.	89
250 do.....b60	62¾	100 do.....b60	89½
100 do.....b10	62¼	5 Michigan Cen. R.R.	91¾
500 do.	62¾	100 do.....b60	91¾
100 do.....s60	61¾	22 LaCrosse & Mil.RR.	72
200 do.....s10	62¼	100 IllinoisCen.RR.b60.	118
100 Harlem Railroad...	14¾	50 do.	117¾

TUESDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The day was an active one in Money affairs. The arrangement of the 1st October dividends, and the preparations for the steamer *Asia*, sailing at an early hour to-morrow, caused an extra inquiry for money, particularly from some of the demand borrowers. The bankers in the foreign trade bought heavily of Sterling, and at lower figures than the currency of the previous packet, and had also to pay for about a million of dollars in bullion. On London there was a good deal done for cash at 109¼@109½, though the regular drawing terms to the trade were 109½@109⅝. A sale of Philadelphia drawn bills, the second installment on the Lebanon Valley negotiation, was reported at 109½ [illegible] Paris 5.16¼@5.15. The engagements of specie for the packet were short of $1,000,000 at the [illegible] office at the close of 'Change hour. [illegible] The rates of [illegible] at the rates of 8@9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum; and fair names 10@12 ₱ cent., with a larger offering. The Banks are discounting their income, which, on and after the 4th October, will be heavy. Business paper is well met, and in the Jobbing and Grocery line, trade is active and generally satisfactory. The Sugar speculators have been relieved by a free consumptive demand.

The Stock market is without material change from Monday, except for New-York and Erie shares, which rule firmer, and close 62¾ ₱ cent. The circle of buyers has been enlarged this week. In Reading, the speculation for a fall is vigorously pressed, and the stock left off 81¾ ₱ cent. this afternoon. There is nothing more known of the rumored transfer of the *President to another* Railway concern. The Western Road list is weaker and so are Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and New-York Central Shares, say ½@¾ ₱ cent. off since Monday. One or two of the State loans are also weaker; made so by offers on time at option of the seller. The new Ohio loan is to be awarded to-morrow. The New-York Canal Commissioners are out with proposals for $1,250,000 6 ₱ cents., 18 years to run. The general market closes steady at second board quotations; though we have to reiterate the fact that the *Bear* interest continue, with the exception of one or two stocks, to hold the ascendancy. This may sound the more remarkable, as the general feeling in banking and mercantile circles is one of satisfaction with the current movements of business and of confidence in the prospects of trade for the Autumn and Winter.

Further dividend notices are published for October by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on the Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road, and on the Bonds of Union and Shelby Counties, Ohio. The interest on the Sacramento Water Loan will be paid by WELLS, FARGO & Co. The Chemical Bank pays a quarterly dividend of 6 ₱ cent. on the first of October.

STATE CANAL REVENUES.

	Third week in Sept.	Total to Sept. 23.
1847	$126,609	$2,541,214
1848	144,393	2,012,794
1849	137,188	2,004,567
1850	132,812	2,021,121
1851	127,185	2,275,885
1852	124,350	2,066,947
1853	121,367	2,126,061
1854	111,688	1,855,789
1855	123,789	1,790,368
1856	129,945	1,743,999

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, SEPTEMBER 20.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,910,800	$2,145,366	$2,905,410	$3,100,506
Canal Bank	2,394,284	641,783	900,955	675,250
Louisiana	3,955,396	1,436,015	790,899	2,613,163
Louisiana State	3,790,635	1,571,368	1,318,310	2,930,993
Mech. & Trades	992,908	197,864	350,010	544,560
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,859,873	266,286	542,895	688,477
Southern Bank	369,150	145,861	158,635	140,507
Union Bank	1,210,454	321,396	550,230	892,085
Total	$19,483,499	$6,745,461	$7,517,394	$11,785,461

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Dis.
Citizens	$610,399	$91,097
Canal	433,593	110,554
Louisiana	386,956	338,498
Louisiana State	102,596	140,848
Mechanics and Traders	111,126	15,847
Bank of New-Orleans	130,633	30,371
Southern	281,635	....
Union	890,241	91,368
Total	$3,347,183	$818,456

Increase in Short Loans	$564,755
Decrease in Specie	95,814
Decrease in Circulation	20,555
Increase in Deposits	48,124
Decrease in Exchange	68,149
Decrease in amount due Distant Banks	124,673

We are indebted to Mr. CISCO and his Assistants for the following statement of the business of the Sub-Treasury Assay Office for Sept.:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.
Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

By balance Sept. 1, 1856		$9,784,573 34
On account of Customs	$3,808,495 58	
On account of Patent Fees	6,843 21	
On account of Post-Office Department	48,533 18	
On account of Transfers	360,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	1,050 67	—4,214,902 64
Payments		$13,999,475 98
Treasury Drafts	$4,318,262 45	
Post-Office Drafts	244,369 25	—4,562,631 70
Balance Sept. 30, 1856		$9,436,844 28
By balance Cr., Disbursing accounts	$1,514,074 09	
By receipts during the month	2,071,029 70	—3,585,103 79
To payments		$1,792,867 56
Balance		$1,792,236 23
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$121,043 93
To payments		10,080 50
Balance		$110,963 43
By receipts for Customs in Sept., 1856		$3,803,495 58
By receipts for Customs in Sept., 1855		3,579,284 41
Increase in Sept., 1856		$224,191 17
By balance Cr., Bullion and Express account for Assay Office		$1,452,578 80
By Coin received during the month	$222,822 04	
By fine Bars, do.	1,271,677 93	—1,494,499 97
Total		2,947,078 77
To payments in Coin	$20,249 58	
To payments in fine Bars	1,614,714 72	—1,634,964 25
Balance		$1,312,114 52
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$11,340,043 93	
By Coin in hand, Assay Office	1,016,093 28	—12,356,137 21
By fine Bars, Assay Office	296,021 24	
By Unparted Bullion, do.	959,539 58	—1,255,560 82
Total		$13,611,698 03

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1856.

Deposits of gold		$1,575,000
Foreign coins	$5,000	
Foreign bullion	55,000	
United States bullion, (including Cal. Br. Mint Bars, $250,000)	1,515,000	
Deposits of silver		26,500
Foreign coins	13,800	
Foreign bullion	1,600	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	11,200	
United States bullion, Lake Superior	400	
Total deposits: payable in bars	$1,585,000	
Total deposits: payable in coins	16,000	—$1,601,500
Gold bars stamped		$1,265,615 32
Transmitted to Un'd States mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		174,448 84

The day's business at the Sub-Treasury office was as follows:—Receipts, $123,687; payments, $130,417, including $6,000 on California drafts and checks; balance, this afternoon, $13,011,698.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, September 29, 1856.

Our market, since our last advices of the 22d inst., shows a pretty general decline. The effect of further considerable specie shipment during the week was partly counteracted by a full complement of the usual gold receipts from California; but, on receipt of the Liverpool news to the 17th inst., which successively reached us, bringing the advices of an increased demand for Money in the principal banking cities of Europe, an unfavorable influence was exercised on our Stock market. Animated transactions through the week were continued, but accompanied by a decline in prices more particularly marked on Railroad shares. Those of the Erie and Reading Railroads have continued to give rise to much speculation. Spite of the reduction of the amount of specie and deposits in the banks of the City of New-York, according to the last weekly report, there is no scarcity of Money, although the demand is rather more active. State Stocks—Missouri 6s at ½ advance; Virginia 6s and Indiana 5s, at a shade decline, were actively dealt in; Tennessee 6s, with few transactions, declined 1¼ ₱ cent. City and County Bonds continue very quiet. A pretty large amount of New-York City 6s, 1869, and 5s and 7s of 1860, changed hands at well sustained rates. Railroad Bonds—With moderate activity Illinois Central Construction have advanced ¼. Freelands, with privilege, after touching 107, close at a decline. There was a good demand for Erie 7s, 1871, at well maintained rates; for 7s, 1875, at 1 decline, and for New-York Central 6s, at ¼ decline. Railroad Shares—Much activity prevailed in Erie, Reading and Cleveland and Toledo, the two former closing at ½@¾ decline, and the latter at 1½ decline. With the exception of Illinois Central, which have risen ¼, the decline is general. There were also transactions of some importance in the following, with a decline as follows on Chicago and Rock Island of 1¼; on Michigan Central of 1, on Michigan Southern of 1¾, and on New-York Central of ¾ ₱ cent. Money, without being difficult to procure, is in better demand at 7 for call loans; and 8@12 for paper. Exchange, flat; London, 109¼@109½; Paris, 5.15@5.16¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

Since our advices of 22d inst., the tendency of the market has been downward. The transactions, though active in Railroad Stocks, especially in Erie, Reading and Michigan Southern, have been only limited in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds. This decline was mostly caused by some feeling of uneasiness on account of the heavy exportations of Specie during the last fortnight, and also by the report of a tightening Money market in London, received by *Canada*. The *Baltic's* news, received yesterday morning, reporting a rise in the English Funds, and an almost entire cessation of the purchases of Gold [illegible] of the Bank of France, had a favorable influence upon our market, but later in the day the [illegible] of a loss of about $1,400,000 of Specie in the weekly Bank Statement, inspired new confidence to the speculators for a decline, and the whole market, except Erie, leaves off dull. In the meanwhile Money remains in sufficient supply, only Discounts having slightly advanced, and there is every reason to believe that the exportation of Breadstuffs and Cotton will very soon reduce the figure of gold shipments, and prevent the duration of a pressure in Money if there should be any. State Stocks.—Virginia declined ½; Tennessee 1; Missouri ¼; Indiana, without change. City and County Bonds.—There is an improvement in this kind of securities; the demand remains as limited as it has been for many weeks past. Railroad Bonds.—Without much animation, Illinois Central Bonds have not changed. Freeland Bonds, with privilege, sold at 107; Erie Bonds, a trifle lower; nothing doing in Western Railroad Bonds. Railroad Shares.—The business done has been considerable; Erie touched 63⅛, falling back to 61½, and closing at 62¾; Reading declined 3⅛; New-York Central 1½; Panama 2¼; Michigan Central ⅞; Michigan Southern 1¾; Cleveland and Toledo 1¾; Chicago and Rock Island 1¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅜; Galena and Chicago ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi 1; Hudson River 1⅛; La Crosse and Milwaukee rose 1; Illinois Central ¼. Money, has been in good demand on call, but with an adequate supply. Discounts are a trifle higher, say 8@9 for first-class bills; 10@12 for names less known. Exchanges.—Dull for Sterling, firm on the Continent. London 109½@⅝; Paris 5.16¼@5.15.

Semi-Monthly Circular for Europe.

[Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

The course of the Stock Market, during the past fortnight, has been marked by great activity, particularly in the leading Railroad Shares, with considerable fluctuations in prices. The upward tendency noticed in our report of 16th inst. continued until 18th inst., when the highest point was touched. Since that date the tendency has been downward, with occasional slight reactions, the unfavorable character of the late financial advices from Europe, and the resumption of specie shipments to an amount largely exceeding the receipts of gold from California, having impaired confidence to some extent in the continuance of an easy state of the Money Market on this side. As yet, however, although the demand is rather more active, there are no symptoms of stringency, but it is expected by many that a material curtailment by the banks will shortly be found necessary. It is apparently to this anticipation, rather than to any existing deficiency of means to carry stocks, that the late decline in prices is attributable. In Railroad Shares the business has been very large, and the course of prices irregular. At the moment of greatest buoyancy, Erie sold at 65⅞, Reading at 86¾, and New-York Central at 87¾. The closing quotations, as compared with those given in our last report, show a decline of 1¾ in New-York Central, 4¾ in Reading, 2¾ in Cleveland and Toledo, 2¾ in Michigan Southern, 1½ in Michigan Central and 2 in Panama. In Erie there is an advance of ⅝, and in Illinois Central 1. Of the last, the sales have been to a fair extent at 117@119¼, closing at 118. For the rights, 122¼ is bid, 125 asked. The Chicago and Rock Island and New-Haven and Hartford Railroads have each declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable in October. The rates of money are about the same as last quoted, call loans being readily obtained at 7 ₱ cent., and discount on first-class paper ranging from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. The supply of paper outside of the banks is not large. The market for Foreign Exchanges has ruled firm during the fortnight, but for this mail there is rather less activity and a better supply of bills. The shipments of specie since 16th inst. amount to $3,458,845, and the receipts of gold from California to $1,867,148.

CAMMANN & CO.

New-York and Erie Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The period which closes the financial year of the New-York and Erie Railway Company draws near, and the annual election and meeting of the shareholders will shortly be held. In common with other shareholders, I have carefully noticed the management of this corporation, and in every respect save one I have reason to approve of it. It is generally admitted, that no other railway in this country is so well managed with respect to the accurate running arrangements, the safety and comfort of the passengers, and the economy of the expenditure. The reports given to us from time to time are certainly models for other companies, being clear and minute and highly satisfactory, as showing that the business of the last two years has resulted in a net profit of probably near, if not over, 20 ₱ cent. upon the capital stock of $10,000,000, or, over $2,000,000; yet notwithstanding that this very large sum has been honestly earned, no dividend has been given to us. There are many persons who think well of the company and its prospects, who only wait for the resumption of dividends to purchase for permanent investment; now, surely, the profits already earned belong to the *present* shareholders and not the future ones; besides, for the want of dividends the shares, though well worth 80, are being kicked about at 60, for the reason that but few can afford to hold property which pays no interest. I therefore call the attention of the shareholders and the directors to this matter, and respectfully submit that the time has arrived for us to vindicate the *worth* of our investment, and ask for an expression of opinion by them as to the policy to be recommended for adoption by the Board of Directors at the October annual meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Anthracite coal trade continues active so far as the supply from the mines is concerned. For the week ending on Saturday last the shipments on the Lehigh Navigation were 34,715 tons, and for the season to that date 852,281 tons, against 948,302 tons to corresponding date last year. The supply for the week ending on the same day from the Lehigh region, by way of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was 6,863 tons, and for the season 111,367 tons. The amount by the two companies exceeds the amount by the Canal last year 15,296 tons. From the Schuylkill region the tonnage for the week ending on Thursday amounts to 89,313 tons, of which the Road brought down 55,887 tons, and the Canal 33,426 tons, the aggregate being rather less than the shipments from the region for the corresponding week last year. The coal tonnage by the Road for the year is 1,652,166 tons, against 1,799,173 tons to corresponding time last year—being a loss of 147,005 tons. The Canal has brought down for the year 810,286 tons, against 809,496 tons to corresponding time last year, being a gain of 893 tons. A stern chase is proverbially a long one, but the Canal has now overcome its last year's business, with the prospect of considerably increasing on it at the end of the season. The Road is about three weeks' work behind its last year's tonnage, and it depends almost wholly on good weather late in the Fall whether the present season's business in coal will equal that of the last.

Cincinnati Stock Market.

From Hewson's Circular.

The buoyancy in our Stock market, noticed in our last, still continues, with a further decided advance in several of the stocks on our list. Columbus and Xenia shares have sold at 85, an advance of 1 ₱ cent. Indianapolis and Cincinnati shares have sold as high as 62, and may now be quoted at that figure; an advance of 4 ₱ cent. in ten days. Little Miami shares have sold at 88½ to 89. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton shares have also materially advanced, with sales, as we close, at 70, which is an improvement of 4 ₱ cent. on our sales of last week. Covington and Lexington shares have sold at 16; and Ohio and Mississippi at 5¾ to 6.

In Bonds there have been sales of $25,000 Little Miami 6 ₱ cent., at 80 and interest; and Ohio and Mississippi 2d mortgage 7 ₱ cent., at 50 and interest.

Money market works easier. The Fall trade having brought in a more liberal supply of currency, the discount houses have been enabled to take all first-class names at fair rates.

Eastern Exchange is unexpectedly higher, and is now firm, at ⅛@¼ premium. Time bills on the Eastern cities are not abundant, and generally go at interest and ¼ ₱ cent exchange. Southern bills are merely nominal, very few offering. This is caused by the total suspension of navigation, growing out of the unprecedentedly low stage in the Ohio River.

The earnings of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company for the month of August, 1856, were:

From Passengers	$17,955 80
Freight	48,302 59
Mail and Express	2,387 27
Total	$68,644 94
August, 1855	59,488 81
Increase, 16 ₱ cent.	$9,156 63

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,092,000
Specie	3,393,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,587,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,500,000
Deposits	15,893,000
Circulation	7,085,000

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 30—[illegible] P. M.

WHEAT—Sales 12,000 bus. at $1 56 for Chicago Spring; $1 66@$1 68 for White Canadian, and $1 [illegible] for Red Milwaukee. OATS—Sales 11,000 bus. State measure, at 42c. CORN—Sales 14,000 bus. Western mixed at 68c.@[illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 29.

COTTON—Unchanged. Sales to-day 5,000 bales. SUGAR generally advanced ⅛c. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅜d. White WHEAT, $1 38½. LARD quiet.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—TUESDAY.—First Board.—$100 City 6s, 98½; $2,300 do., 88½; $2,111 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 71½; $[illegible] City 6s, 99; [illegible] Reading Railroad, 40¾; [illegible] do., 40½; 13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 100 New Granada Mining, [illegible] & Consolidated Bank, 27; 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 63½; [illegible] Union Bank, Tenn., 100; 21 Bank of Pennsylvania, 110½.

Second Board.—$2,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, 79; [illegible] $2,000 City 6s, 89¼; $100 do., 99; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 71¼; 110 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 100 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾; 100 Morris Canal, 13¾; 25 do., 14; 50 do., 13¾; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 13¾; 7 City Bank, 55½.

After Board.—100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾; 100 New Granada, ¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s '68, 117¾; Philadelphia 6s, 89¼@89½; Phila. 6s, new, 98¾@99½; Penn. 5s, [illegible] off, 83¾@83⅞; Reading R. R., 40¾@40⅞; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70, 88½@88¾; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '[illegible], 89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40@40½; Morris Canal, 13¾@13⅞; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71¼@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18@18½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾@29; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 23@24; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 72@73½; Long Island, 13⅞@[illegible]; Vicksburg, 5@6; Girard Bank, 11⅜@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 9¼@9½; New Creek, 1⅛@1¼; Catawissa Railroad, 13¾@13⅞.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Chas. Hamburger and lady, D. H. Crowell, Emile Godrat, and 3 in the steerage. From Havana—Ignacio Selles, A. Rampeck, John [illegible], F. Aroganera, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Langdon Cheeres and lady, child and servant, Misses Cheeres, Miss Hayne, Mrs. Creighton, child and servant, H. E. Vincent, T. N. Jordan, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Leavitt, A. G. Holmes, W. W. Leman, J. P. Smith.

In Steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Miss Emily Howard, Mrs. Bogatcho and servant, Edward Dunsmore, H. Calhoun, Mr. Gemmill, A. R. Chisholm, Mrs. Robert Chisholm, Miss Gerard, Miss S. P. Hamilton, and 1 in the steerage.

In schr. Alma, from Black River, Jam.—Alex. G. Mothy, Jno. McLaira, Jessy McLaira, Jas. Goodwin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 56	Sun sets	5 40	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 21	Gov. Island	10 45	Hell Gate	12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Isabel, Rollins, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Pioneer, Trundy, Baltimore, Barclay & Livingston; Palestine, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks F. Secor, King, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; St. Marie, Nadal, Bordeaux, Moller & Sand.

Brig Borneo, Rogers, Jacksonville, Peck, Church & Co.

Schooners N. S. Rue, Soper, Swansboro', Bateman & Rudderow; Henrico, Scranton, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Seaman, (Br.,) Ayres, Moncton, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Falmouth, Westbarry, Ponce, Struver, Kohl & Hegirt.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Portland, Ellsworth's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Duncan, Glasgow Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and 148 passengers to J. McSymon.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, New-Orleans and Havana Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. The P. has her starboard engine damaged.

Steamship Alabama, Savannah 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship New-York, Edwards, Charleston 8 ds., with naval stores to Geo. Bulkley. Sept. 28, Wm. Johnson, native of Prussia, aged 28 years, died.

Ship Medallion, (of Richmond,) Theobald, Newport 27 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Silas Holmes, Griffith, New-Orleans Sept. 5, with mdse. to W. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Iowa, (of New-Orleans,) Jones, Trieste July 28, with mdse. to Dunlap & Co.

Ship Wm. H. Travis, Moss, Hamburg Aug. 18, with mdse. and 104 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Isabella Hamilton, Boston, Rio Janeiro Aug. 12, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Bark West Wind, (of Westerly,) Saunders, Picton 10 ds., with coal to McAuliff & Wheelock—vessel to master.

Bark E. Sherwood, Hall, Torrevieja, Spain, and Gibraltar 36 ds., with salt to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with bark Caroline Eliza, for New-York.

Bark Antelope, Dunts, Barbadoes 17 ds., with sugar, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. The A. is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Jehossee, (of Charleston,) Stallings, Bordeaux Aug. 14, with wine, brandy, &c., to Simpson Bros.

Brig Bee Fe, (Port.,) Almeda, Lisbon 49 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Mystery, (Br.,) Hallo, Leghorn 71 ds., with marble and rags to Simons & Hunter.

Brig Coral, (of Boston,) ——, Monk's Island, (Carribean Sea,) and 18 ds. from Charleston, with guano to Philadelphia Guano Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Pride of the Sea, Buckminster, Malaga Aug. 21, and 28 ds. from Cadiz, with fruit to Fox & Rowland. Sld. in co. with brig Nereus, of and for Boston. On the morning of the 27th ult., while passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, was run down by a large steamship bound E. striking us on our larboard quarter, carrying away our fore-yard, main-boom and main-gaff, with rigging attached; also tore the foresail and mainsail, knocked off part of our stern, and did considerable other damage, so much so that we were obliged to bear up for Cadiz, where we arrived at 2 P. M., and having made temporary repairs, sailed again on the 4th Sept.; thence we had fine weather until the 21st and 22d, when, in lat. 37 42, lon. 50, encountered a very heavy gale from S. E., which lasted for 50 hours, obliging us to lie to 21 hours, during which time shipped a great deal of water on deck—since then had very bad weather until the 29th, when it cleared up a little.

Schr. Manhassett, Sweny, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Snellgrove, Black River, Jam., Sept. 4, with logwood, &c., to Henry & De Cordova.

Schr. Emily, ——, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. John Castner, Johnson, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. Darling, (of Brookhaven,) Terry, Bahia Aug. 27, with sugar, coffee, and rosewood to order—vessel to E. B. Gager. On the outward passage, Aug. 1, lat. 13 4, lon. 33 50, spoke bark Nathaniel Cogswell, from Providence for E. coast of Africa.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Victor, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. George, Waller, Provincetown.

Schr. Laura, Manghain, Gloucester.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Lewis, Rockland.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Portland 2 ds., to J. Riley. The C., on the morning of the 27th, grounded on the east end of Horseshoe Shoal, Vineyard Sound; lightened portion of cargo, and got off morning of 28th, without receiving any damage.

Propeller Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore 3 days, to J. Riley.

Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Sophia, Green, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, S. E., and fresh.

Memoranda.

This morning, as the steamboat Norwalk, Capt. Richman, of the Keyport line, was coming up the Bay, she was struck by a heavy sea, when off the Monument, and by the sudden lurch had her smoke-pipe carried away.

The U. S. steam frigate Wabash has anchored in Gravesend Bay, in consequence of the storm.

The Br. ship New-York, for Glasgow, has anchored off Quarantine, in consequence of the storm.

Extracts from letters to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—As we wrote you on the 20th, we sent Mr. Munye up the Sagua, fortunately in time to prevent the sacrifice which was intended—the parties there having advised the captains that they were the only agents, and that they should abandon their vessels and cargoes, and sell them at auction; in that way they would have but little trouble, and they would receive a liberal commission. We prevented this, and chartered the only two vessels we could get here at the time—the bark Philah to take the Albers' cargo, which is all in good order, and they are now transferring the cargo from the Albers to the Philah. We sent up the brig Henrietta, to take the cargo of the ship Arkansas. This ship was more unfortunate than the Albers, as she was badly stove by the Br. ship Ivanhoe, which parted her chains and drove up into four feet of water. She had four or five feet of water in her hold, and the ground tier is washed out, the casks becoming empty and gravelly, and the second tier gave way. Both the Albers and the Arkansas will be sold for the most they will bring. We will have both the damaged sugar and vessels sold at Havana, at public auction. The bark Tander is discharging her cargo and sending it up to Sagua, under agreement that it will be taken up, stored, coopered, and brought back to the ship, for 50 97½ per hhd. The captain thinks he will get her off as soon as the cargo is out. The ship Rubicon we have nearly discharged; a large portion of her cargo is entirely wet through with salt water; the cargo is mostly insured in New-Orleans, and the officers there have sent an agent to attend to their interests.

NORFOLK, Sept. 27.—The schr. Moses, of Providence, is ashore on the Isaacs, a little to the north of the Capes, supposed to be insured with you. The captain, before we could fall in with him, had contracted with the barks to get her off for $1,600.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 1.—We had the pleasure on the 10th ult. of addressing you. Since then, the Sir Isaac Walton has gone ashore in the Straits of Banca, on the Boombarl side, near Lucibard Island, while beating down. She has 12 feet of mud on one side, and 5 on the other.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 26, lat. 36 04, lon. 6, by Starlight, 38 ds. from Boston for Smyrna.

Aug. 26, lat. 36 6, lon. 10 5, signalized ship Sir Walter Scott, stg. S. W.

Sept. 18, lat. 37 44, lon. 65 35, ship Daniel Sharpe, of and for Boston, fm. west coast of Sumatra.

Sept. 19, lat. 44, lon. 49 45, fishing-schr. Susan Hall, of Provincetown, 15 weeks out, with 38,000 fish—bound home in 3 weeks.

Sept. 22, lat. 40 40, lon. 66 06, ship Lizzie Harward, of Bath, from New-York for Liverpool.

Sept. 26, at 5 P. M., lat. 35 40, lon. 74 22, exchanged signals with a large steamer, sig. N., supposed the Quaker City. In a few minutes after, spoke a herm. brig, from Matanzas for Boston, understood the name was Yankee.

Sept. 24, lat. 41 48, lon. 63 18, brig Tiger, of Hampden, stg. W. S. W.

Sept. 28, lat. 40 12, lon. 68 30, was seen bark Southerner, stg. E. S. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Black River, Jam., Sept. 4, brig Black Hawk, Sparks, for New-York in 5 ds.; barah ——, Knox, do. 7 ds.; schr. Delphin, Fowler, for Boston in 10 ds. Brig Eagle sailed for New-York a few days previous.